

20 DECEMBER 1946

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of  
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of  
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1 Friday, 20 December, 1946

2 - - -

3  
4 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL  
5 FOR THE FAR EAST  
6 Court House of the Tribunal  
7 War Ministry Building  
8 Tokyo, Japan

9 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,  
10 at 0930.

11 - - -

12 Appearances:

13 For the Tribunal, same as before with  
14 the exception of: HONORABLE JUSTICE D. JARANILLA,  
15 Member from the Republic of the Philippines, not  
16 sitting.

17 For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

18 For the Defense Section, same as before.

19 The Accused:

20 All present except OKAWA, Shumei, who is  
21 represented by his counsel.

22 - - -

23 (English to Japanese and Japanese  
24 to English interpretation was made by the  
25 Language Section, IMTFE.)

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

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1 MARSHALL OF THE COURT: The International  
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

4  
5 WILLIAM HECTOR STICPEWICH,  
6 a witness called by the prosecution, resumed  
7 the stand and testified as follows:

8 DIRECT EXAMINATION

9 BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE (Continued):

10 Q Of the prisoners who left Sandakan on the 29th  
11 of May, how many reached Ranau?

12 A 183.

13 Q What distance did your party average per day  
14 on the march?

15 A Approximately six and a half miles per day,  
16 average.

17 Q What was the nature of country over which  
18 you traveled?

19 A The first 30 mile was through marshy country,  
20 low land, many creek crossings and heavy going mud and  
21 slush, shindy. Approximately the next 40 mile was in  
22 higher country with very short, steep hills and many  
23 river crossings. Approximately the next 20 mile was  
24 over a mountain, and the last 26 mile was all mountainous.

25 Q How many meals per day did you have?



STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 A One.

2 Q What camping facilities did you have at your  
3 stopping places?

4 A None.

5 Q Now, were the parties allowed to retain for  
6 their own use the rice that had been given them on the  
7 first day?

8 A No. On the third or fourth day the Japanese  
9 withdrew from each party thirty-two pounds of rice.

10 Q On the march did you pass through any other  
11 parties?

12 A Yes. The parties alternated daily from front  
13 to rear, staging right through.

14 Q Did you observe how the stragglers from parties  
15 in front of you were treated?

16 A Yes. Stragglers who showed signs of fatigue  
17 who started to drop behind were pushed along with the  
18 barrel of a rifle, thumped in the back with the butt  
19 of a rifle, and beaten up by the Japanese guards.

20 Q Would all the men move off after each over-  
21 night halt?

22 A No. Those that was left behind in camp, those  
23 that were too sick or ill to move, who were cramped  
24 up or suffering from starvation and exposure, were just  
25 left behind.

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Q Did you ever see any of them again?

2 A No.

3 Q Did you ever hear any of the Japanese guards  
4 say what had become of them?

5 A Yes. At frequent times, intervals, during  
6 the march I heard Japanese guards referring to whom  
7 they had killed that day.

8 Q What was the total length of the march?

9 A Approximately 165 miles.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Did he say what happened to  
11 stragglers from the groups traveling ahead of his  
12 group? There was at least one group ahead of him,  
13 according to his evidence.

14 Q Apart from seeing the stragglers in groups  
15 ahead of you beaten, did you see anything else happen  
16 to them?

17 A Those that were stopped, stragglers that  
18 were stopped, there was a guard would stay with them  
19 and we would not see them again -- those that were  
20 beaten up, knocked down, not fit to travel.

21 Q Well, now, coming to the camp at Ranau, was  
22 any shelter provided for you there?

23 A No.

24 Q And were any parades held there?

25 A Yes. There was a line up of a morning and



STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 afternoon of those who could walk and get on their  
2 feet, and those too sick to come on parade, they would  
3 be checked wherever they laid.

4 Q What method was adopted by the guards to see  
5 whether a prisoner of war was dead or alive?

6 A He would kick him or poke him with a stick.

7 Q Well, now, did you hear anything of the  
8 numbers who had taken part in the first Ranau march?

9 A Yes. On our arrival at Ranau we were told  
10 that our strength would be increased by six, five  
11 Australians and one English.

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Q And did you see these six men?

A Yes.

Q And who were they?

A They were the survivors of the first march to Ranau which left Sandakan late January and early February '45. There were 470 that left originally, and there was only these six alive when I reached Ranau.

Q Did they tell you what had happened to the others?

A Yes. They gave us an outline of their march through which was similar -- which they reached similar fates to which I did out in my party. And when they reached Ranau they were subject to heavy work carrying rice from Pugnipan to Ranau.

Q Were you told how many actually reached Ranau on that march?

A Sergeant Stacey said there was about 240.

Q And were you told the cause of death of the balance?

A Yes. There was -- their fate was related, their general fate was related how they died.

THE PRESIDENT: Are you calling any of the six?

LIEUT. COLONEL MORRANE: I am putting in an



STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 affidavit from one of the six, if it please the Tri-  
2 bunal.

3 Q Now, as to work parties, what work parties  
4 were there at Ranau?

5 A On the 28th of June the Japanese demanded  
6 work parties from us. Those work parties consisted  
7 of rice and vegetable carrying, wood cutting, water  
8 carrying, and building.

9 Q What distance per day did the rice and vege-  
10 table carrying parties have to cover?

11 A They covered up to 18 miles in one day.

12 Q What effect did this labor have on these men?

13 A They died very quick from the exertion.

14 Q Well, now, coming to the third of July of  
15 1945, what happened on that date?

16 A The third of July I was, with 9 others, were  
17 detailed for a carrying party to accompany the Japan-  
18 ese on a hunting trip to kill cattle.

19 Q Did you have any conversation with the guard  
20 in charge of that party?

21 A Yes. The guard said he was very sad, and  
22 that he had been punished by Captain TAKAKURA. He  
23 went into details about his punishment, and what for,  
24 and I suggested--

25 Q Did he say anything about what was going to

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 happen to the balance? Did he say anything as to  
2 what was going to happen to the prisoners?

3 A He said that all the prisoners were going  
4 to die, all be killed off, and that after that the  
5 guards, the Formosans, would have to take the place  
6 of the prisoners.

7 Q On the return trip to camp did he have any  
8 further conversation about it?

9 A He stated that TAKAKURA was no good, and  
10 that he said we were all going to die; he was going  
11 to die.

12 Q Was anything said about the prisoners of  
13 war en route from Sandakan to Ranau?

14 A Repeat that question.

15 Q Was anything said about the prisoners of war  
16 en route from Sandakan to Ranau?

17 A There was a general inference--

18 Q No, no. He didn't say anything. You can't  
19 remember him saying anything about the fate of the  
20 prisoners of war from Sandakan to Ranau, on the march?

21 A On the return trip back to camp he stated  
22 that TAKAKURA had killed off the prisoners of war en  
23 route from Sandakan to Ranau, and that he was no good,  
24 and that he would die.

25 Q Did you have any conversation with him on



STICPESWICH

DIRECT

1 the following night?

2 A On the following night I was down in the  
3 galley where we prepared our meal, about 1700 hours,  
4 and he came down and said goodbye. A few minutes  
5 later there was four rifle shots in fairly rapid  
6 succession; a short interval, the fifth shot. I  
7 learned from Captain Cook, who had been called down  
8 to the Japanese officers quarters, what had happened.  
9 Captain Cook was present when this guard came up  
10 and shot Captain TAKAKURA, Lieutenant SUZUKI, Ser-  
11 geant FUJITA, and a batman; SUZUKI dead. And after  
12 he had shot these four people he threw a hand grenade  
13 in amongst them which did not explode, and in the  
14 meantime he pushed the muzzle of his rifle in his  
15 mouth and blew the top of his head off.

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1 Q Coming to the night of the 7th of July,  
2 what happened then?

3 A The night of the 7th of July privates  
4 Botterill, bombardier Moxham, private Short and  
5 Anderson escaped. Their disappearance was not known  
6 until next morning at check parade by the Japanese.  
7 We were mass punished. We were not allowed to cook  
8 the vegetables, the few pounds of vegetables that  
9 we did have on hand for that night and our vegetable  
10 supplies were cut off. The very small vegetable  
11 supply was then denied of us.

12 Q Do you mean you didn't get any more vege-  
13 tables?

14 A No.

15 Q Well, now, coming to the 20th of July how  
16 many men were alive on that date?

17 A The 20th of July we moved into a hut. At  
18 that time there was 76 PWs alive.

19 Q What had caused the death of the others?

20 A The main cause: starvation and physical  
21 exertion and exposure.

22 Q Any deaths through violence?

23 A Yes. One death from violence. Staff  
24 Sergeant Horder was kicked by two Japanese guards  
25 and rendered unconscious. He died a few hours later.



STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Q Now, what death certificates were given in  
2 regard to the deaths of the various prisoners who  
3 died at Ranau?

4 A At Ranau I made the death certificates out  
5 under the direction of the Japanese. The only cause  
6 of death permissible by the Japanese was dysentery  
7 and malaria irrespective of the medical officer's  
8 opinion.

9 Q Coming to the 26th of July, what happened  
10 then?

11 A On the 26th of July a medical orderly who  
12 supervised the burial of the dead, checked them h  
13 when they were being put into the grave, stated  
14 that we were all going to die and that he had seen  
15 the order.

16 Q Did he say whose order it was?

17 A He said it was an order from the High  
18 Command and he had seen it in the HOMBUR, which was  
19 the Japanese officers' quarters, and he told me that  
20 I wasn't to speak or let anybody know. Prior to  
21 this he had inquired off the MOs and tried to pro-  
22 cure a hypodermic syringe.

23 Q Then on the night of the 26th, were any  
24 additional precautions taken?

25 A Yes, the guards were more than doubled.

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Q Up to that time, with regard to the  
2 people who had died, who buried them?

3 A The prisoners of war buried them, mainly  
4 the building party, which I was one assistant.

5 Q How many men would it require to move the  
6 body of one prisoner?

7 A It would be as much as four men could do--  
8 struggle along with one light body.

9 Q How long would it take to dig a grave?

10 A It would take about six of us about two  
11 and a half hours and about four hours to complete  
12 the burial. This would only be a hole about two  
13 feet, six deep.

14 Q And what was that due to?

15 A It was due to the fact that we weren't  
16 allowed to dig it any deeper and our physical con-  
17 dition.

18 Q At this time what was the general physical  
19 condition of the prisoners still alive?

20 A The main lot was in such a low condition  
21 that they couldn't walk. Those who could walk were  
22 only about twelve and they -- of the rest there was  
23 eight unconscious at the last day when I left.

24 Q Well, now, when did you leave the camp?

25 A I escaped from the camp with driver



STICPEWICH

DIRECT

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21 that they couldn't walk. Those who could walk were  
22 only about twelve and they -- of the rest there was  
23 eight unconscious at the last day when I left.

24 Q Well, now, when did you leave the camp?

25 A I escaped from the camp with driver

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Reither on the night of 28 of July, 1945.

2 Q What caused you to escape on that  
3 particular date?

4 A I was warned by a Japanese guard if I --  
5 he knew that I was prepared to escape and if I  
6 stayed any longer I would either be too sick to  
7 do so or killed. I escaped the following night  
8 after this warning.

9 Q How many were alive at the camp when you  
10 escaped?

11 A Actually alive, 38. There was eight un-  
12 conscious.

13 Q What happened on the second of August?

14 A On the second of August I was in an area  
15 approximately five miles above Ranau and in the  
16 mountains at a campong.

17 Q On that date did you get any information  
18 as to how many were still alive at the camp?

19 A A native did give us some information that  
20 there was still a number alive when he left that  
21 camp. He was there on the morning of the first of  
22 August.

23 Q What happened on the 8th of August?

24 A Driver Reither died on the morning of the  
25 8th of August.



STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Q What did he die of?

2 A Of dysentery.

3 Q When were you recovered by the Allies?

4 A I met up with our forces, which was a  
5 reconnaissance force, on the morning of 10th of  
6 August, 1945 at a place called Narrirang.

7 Q What was the total number of prisoners  
8 that were in the camps at Sandakan altogether?

9 A The total number of prisoners of war  
10 that came to Sandakan were 2736, as far as I can  
11 remember.

12 Q How many of them were removed to other  
13 camps before the first Ranau march started?

14 A Approximately 240 to Kuching and a hundred  
15 to Labuan.

16 Q And of the remaining 2296, how many sur-  
17 vivors are there?

18 A There was only six of us alive.

19 Q Since the Japanese surrender, have you  
20 heard anything from the Japanese as to the fate of  
21 those who remained at Sandakan when your party left  
22 to go to Ranau?

23 A During our trip in December, 1945 I was  
24 present when Sergeant Major MORIZUMI made a  
25 statement. He stated after the prisoners of war

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 marched out on 29th of May there was 291 PWs  
2 left under his charge. He made no provisions  
3 for their shelter or comfort. They were still left  
4 out in the open and on the 9th of June 75 PWs were  
5 sent away out of that camp of that 291 with the  
6 pretense of sending them to Ranau. He knew that  
7 they would be disposed of en route. On the 13th  
8 of July he in company with Lieutenant MOROTIKI  
9 took 23 prisoners of war out to the airdrome and  
10 killed them. On this date there was approximately  
11 30 prisoners of war left in the camp area. He said  
12 he didn't bother killing them. He said he knew  
13 they would die in time. They were given no food  
14 or water -- just left to die.

15 Q And what happened to the other 163? Out  
16 of the 291 you have accounted for all except 163?

17 A He stated that the Javanese coolies had  
18 buried approximately 150 prisoners of war in that  
19 time. He stated that the rest had all died.

20 Q Since the war -- since the Japanese surrender  
21 have you been over any portion of the route from  
22 Sandakan to Ranau?

23 A In November, 1945, I was present with the  
24 investigation team that investigated from Keningau  
25 and into the Ranau area. I indicated the camp areas



STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 and the graves of the PWs to this team.

2 Q How many bodies have been recovered?

3 A I have further been into the interior  
4 this year working with the 31 War Grave Unit in  
5 a recovery of bodies, and I have approximately  
6 covered about one hundred miles of the Sandakan-  
7 Ranau track.

8 Q And over that one hundred miles of track  
9 how many bodies have been recovered?

10 A About 280 bodies.

11 Q Did you see these bodies or parts of them?

12 A Yes, I saw there remains and the greater  
13 percentage of them, over eighty percent of the  
14 remains, had their skulls bashed in, jaw bones  
15 broken, and the facial part broken in. They had  
16 been brutally murdered.

17 Q Have you heard anything about massacre  
18 of prisoners at Ranau on the 10th of June, 1945?

19 A Yes, I was present at the investigation  
20 when a statement was made by a sergeant and guards  
21 who massacred eight prisoners of war on that morning--  
22 that afternoon.

23 Q Of the 75 prisoners of war who were alleged  
24 to have left Sandakan on the 9th of June, did any  
25 ever reach Ranau while you were there?

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1           A    No, a guard by the name of ITCHIKOWA,  
2   sole survivor of the prisoner of war guards, made  
3   a statement at Jesselton to the effect that these  
4   prisoners of war were all disposed of before they  
5   got to the 30 Mile.

6           LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE:  If the Tribunal  
7   pleases, that completes the evidence in chief of  
8   this witness but I would like to draw the attention  
9   of the defense to the fact that there are three  
10   affidavits which we propose to produce relating o  
11   to happenings at Sandakan and Ranau.  These affidavits  
12   are made by Wells, Weynton and Botterill and have  
13   been served on the defense so it may give them an  
14   opportunity of cross-examining this witness about  
15   any of the matters that appear in these affidavits.  
16   That completes the examination in chief.

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STICPEWICH

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1 THE PRESIDENT: He can be stood down  
2 for cross-examination later.

3 MR. LOGAN: We will examine him now,  
4 if the Tribunal please.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. LOGAN:

5  
6 Q Do you recall this incident you testified  
7 about Lieutenant HOSIGIMA requesting prisoners of  
8 war to sign a certain document?

9  
10 A Do you wish --

11 Q I say you recall that, don't you?

12 A Yes, I recall it.

13 Q And you stated there were three provisions  
14 in that order as it was read to you: first, that  
15 if any prisoners attempted to escape all would be  
16 shot; and, second, it was a promise not to escape;  
17 and, third, that you were to obey all orders of the  
18 Japanese Army.

19 A That was the inference so far as I  
20 remember.

21 Q And, in order to get you to sign this  
22 document, they threatened to kill this lieutenant  
23 or colonel, I believe; is that right?

24 Is that right?

25 A They threatened to kill him for disobeying

STICPEWICH

CROSS

1 an order; and we knew that if we carried it  
2 any further the intention would probably be  
3 carried out.

4 Q Now, you have also testified that the  
5 wording of the document which all the prisoners  
6 of war finally signed was slightly altered. How  
7 did it come about that you were about to get the  
8 Japanese to change the wording of that order?

9 A By a previous consultation with the  
10 interpreter, and the portion that was cut out --  
11 that was, I think, that we knew that we all would  
12 be shot.

13 Q Then was the final document that you  
14 signed merely a promise on your part not to  
15 escape, is that all that was contained in it?

16 A Personally, it meant nothing to us.

17 Q I appreciate that, but I am trying to  
18 find out what was in the order.

19 A I stated previously that the inference  
20 was that, if we attempted to escape, that we knew  
21 that we would all be killed. That was clause one.  
22 Two was that we --

23 Q Promised not to escape?

24 A (continuing) -- promised not to escape;  
25 and, three, that we would obey the Japanese orders.



1 Q I understand that, but you also testified  
2 that the wording of the document was slightly  
3 altered. Now, I am trying to find out what was in  
4 the final document as it was signed. Do you know?

5 A I cannot remember.

6 Q Now, this orderly you spoke to on July 26,  
7 1945, could he read Japanese?

8 A Yes, he was a Formosan, educated in  
9 Japanese school.

10 Q Did he tell you what signature he saw  
11 on that document?

12 A No, he did not.

13 Q Was it the custom for any Japanese sol-  
14 dier or officer of a lower rank to always refer to  
15 an officer of a higher rank as the "Higher Command"?

16 A The "Higher Command" was generally  
17 referred to by the Japanese as their headquarters  
18 or their immediate headquarters above them.

19 Q This 8-mile camp at the agricultural  
20 station at Sandakan, was that built before you  
21 arrived there?

22 A Yes.

23 Q Who built it?

24 A I think there was 12 or 14 huts built  
25 by the Public Works Department under British

STICPEWICH

CROSS

supervision.

1 Q Do you know for what it had been used  
2 prior to the time you arrived there?

3 A We were told it was an internment for  
4 about 100-odd Japanese internees.

5 Q This reservoir and the pumps that were  
6 there, were they used for obtaining water for that  
7 camp before you arrived.

8 A I don't know.

9 Q Was it built by the Japanese while you  
10 were there?

11 A No. The installation was in prior to our  
12 arrival.

13 Q So that the same type of water had been  
14 used at that camp prior to your arrival as what  
15 you used; is that right?

16 A Probably.

17 Q Do you know Colonel SUGA's first name?

18 A No, but I have seen him on many occasions.

19 Q You testified that on one of Colonel  
20 SUGA's visits to your camp that, after he left,  
21 the discipline tightened up. Do you know of your  
22 own knowledge whether or not he issued any orders  
23 with respect to discipline?

24 A It appeared evident, as every -- after  
25



STICPEWICH

CROSS

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13 Q So that the same type of water had been  
14 used at that camp prior to your arrival as what  
15 you used; is that right?

16 A Probably.

17 Q Do you know Colonel SUGA's first name?

18 A No, but I have seen him on many occasions.

19 Q You testified that on one of Colonel  
20 SUGA's visits to your camp that, after he left,  
21 the discipline tightened up. Do you know of your  
22 own knowledge whether or not he issued any orders  
23 with respect to discipline?

24 A It appeared evident, as every -- after  
25

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1 supervision.

2 Q Do you know for what it had been used  
3 prior to the time you arrived there?

4 A We were told it was an internment for  
5 about 100-odd Japanese internees. This reservoir  
6 and the pumps that were there, were they used for  
7 obtaining water for that camp before you arrived  
8 there?

9 A I don't know.

10 Q Was it built by the Japanese while you  
11 were there?

12 A No. The installation was in prior to  
13 our arrival.

14 Q So that the same type of water had been  
15 used at that camp prior to your arrival as what  
16 you used; is that right?

17 A Probably.

18 Q Do you know Colonel SUGA's first name?

19 A No, but I have seen him on many occasions.

20 Q You testified that on one of Colonel  
21 SUGA's visits to your camp that, after he left,  
22 the discipline tightened up. Do you know of your  
23 own knowledge whether or not he issued any orders  
24 with respect to discipline?

25 A It appeared evident, as every -- after



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1 every visit the conditions got worse.

2 Q I am sorry. Perhaps you did not under-  
3 stand me. I asked you if you knew of your own  
4 knowledge if he issued any orders.

5 A I don't know of any orders issued.

6 Q During this entire period of time, did  
7 any of the Japanese soldiers suffer from these  
8 various diseases and die?

9 A Of the whole of the 200-odd Japanese  
10 prisoners of war guards at Camp Sandakan and  
11 spread from Sandakan to Kuching and different  
12 areas guarding prisoners of war, there were only  
13 about eleven deaths in the whole period.

14 Q Besides the deaths, did many of the  
15 officers suffer from dysentery, malaria, and  
16 so forth?

17 A A few had attacks of malaria and dysentery.  
18 They had plenty of medical supplies.

19 Q You spoke about this guard on July 3,  
20 1945, being a Formosan. Were all these guards  
21 Formosans?

22 A Yes, they were mostly Formosans. The  
23 NCO's were Japanese.

24 Q Would you say that these beatings that  
25 were administered at various times were the

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1 individual caprice of the particular soldier in-  
2 volved?

3 A At times, yes. It grew a habit on them  
4 because it was their teaching.

5 MR. LEVIN: There will be no further  
6 cross-examination of this witness.

7 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for  
8 fifteen minutes.

9 (Whereupon, at 1045, a recess  
10 was taken until 1100, after which the  
11 proceedings were resumed as follows:)  
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International  
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Counsel SHIMANOUCI.

4 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

5 BY MR. SHIMANOUCI:

6 Q In the first part of September 1942, Mr.  
7 Witness, when you stated Lieutenant HOSIGIMA had called  
8 together all prisoners of war and asked them to make  
9 a promise not to escape, did not Colonel Walsh stand  
10 up and tell the prisoners of war not to sign the form?

11 THE PRESIDENT: He said what Colonel Walsh  
12 said and we don't want it again.

13 Q Do you know Lieutenant Alexander Wellington?

14 A No. I do not know a Lieutenant Alex  
15 Wellington.

16 Q Do you know Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Shephard,  
17 Medical Corps?

18 A Yes.

19 Q When the prisoners were asked for their  
20 signature, what was the attitude of the prisoners of  
21 war? What was the condition?

22 A They were surrounded by armed guards.

23 Q Did you not show some kind of an attitude  
24 of pressing forward toward Japanese soldiers?

25 A No. They closed in on us.

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1 Q If I should say that Lieutenant Colonel  
2 Shephard, Medical Corps, said somewhat to that effect,  
3 will that recall your memory?

4 A No, I do not know what Lieutenant Colonel  
5 Walsh has stated.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Shephard.

7 A Shephard.

8 Q Will this revive your recollection, if I tell  
9 you that according to Lieutenant Wellington, the  
10 prisoners of war signed a Japanese document promising  
11 that they will obey all Japanese orders and that they  
12 will accept any punishment in case of infringement  
13 of the regulations?

14 A I don't remember a Lieutenant Wellington  
15 being in the camp. If the gentleman refers to  
16 Lieutenant Wells, there was a Lieutenant Wells.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Even if such a document was  
18 signed, it could not possibly justify what the  
19 Japanese are alleged to have done afterwards.

20 MR. SHIMANOUCI: I am asking these questions,  
21 your Honor, because Japan has not ratified the Geneva  
22 Convention relative to treatment of prisoners of war  
23 and, therefore, was not applied by Japan as such, and  
24 that all treatment of prisoners of war was based  
25 upon promises made between the Japanese army authorities



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1 and the prisoners of war themselves; that is, within  
2 certain limits.

3 THE PRESIDENT: No cross-examination is neces-  
4 sary to enable you to argue that question.

5 I understand that Botterill, Weynton, and  
6 Wells made affidavits which have been handed to the  
7 defense. The counselor now is referring to something  
8 said or alleged to have been said by Colonel Shephard  
9 and Lieutenant Wellington. I understand from my  
10 colleagues that there are affidavits by those two  
11 last-named persons. They should be read before any  
12 cross-examination takes place. Before there is any  
13 more cross-examination on affidavits known to the  
14 defense those affidavits should be read to us.

15 MR. SHIMANOUCI: I was utilizing these  
16 affidavits, sir, because the prosecution had said that  
17 these affidavits had already been delivered to the  
18 defense and this witness could be cross-examined on  
19 the basis of these affidavits. That was my understanding.

20 THE PRESIDENT: If the prosecution are in a  
21 position to read those affidavits, they should do so  
22 before there is any further cross-examination on them.

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: If the Tribunal  
24 pleases, I would be quite willing to ask the Tribunal  
25 to allow the witness to stand down and to read the

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1 relevant affidavits before the cross-examination is  
2 continued.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Do you, Counsel SHIMANOCHI,  
4 intend to cross-examine any further on the basis of  
5 affidavits?

6 MR. SHIMANOCHI: At the present moment, I  
7 do not particularly desire that these affidavits be  
8 read in advance.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Are you going to cross-  
10 examine any further on those affidavits?

11 MR. SHIMANOCHI: No, sir.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Well, all right.

13 Q At the Sandakan prisoner of war camp, did the  
14 prisoners of war have a wireless set?

15 A Yes. There was three made.

16 Q With the permission of the Japanese army  
17 authorities?

18 A No.

19 Q What were these sets used for?

20 A Just for receiving only.

21 Q After receiving messages, did you report the  
22 messages to other prisoners of war?

23 A Yes, for the purpose of morale.  
24  
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1 Q During the march from Sandakan to Ranau,  
2 at the end of May, 1945, were there any prisoners  
3 of war who deserted or escaped during the march?

4 A I believe so. There was two prisoners of  
5 war that evaded capture, are still alive. There  
6 was others reputedly that attempted to escape. At  
7 Monyad, where there was a stopping place where it  
8 was intended that a great number of prisoners  
9 attempted to escape, as stated by Lieutenant  
10 WATANABE in his statement -- 54 attempted to escape  
11 -- on going back to recover the remains of those  
12 prisoners of war I found in a heap 47 bodies at  
13 this area.

14 Q Can you, Mr. Witness, speak Japanese?

15 A I understand Japanese a little, by the per-  
16 iod that I have been detained as a prisoner.

17 Q Can you understand their detailed conversa-  
18 tion?

19 A I get a general outline of it. Most of  
20 these Japanese also spoke Malay.

21 Q You testified, Mr. Witness, that on July 3,  
22 1945, when you had a talk with the Japanese guard  
23 TAKAKURA, Captain Takakura meted out punishment.  
24 No. That guard told you that he had been punished  
25 by Captain TAKAKURA?

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1 A That is correct.

2 Q How was this Japanese soldier punished?

3 A He was beaten with a sword when the sword  
4 was still in the scabbard, and punished and  
5 kicked.

6 Q Have you seen other Japanese soldiers being  
7 punished by their superiors, by being kicked or  
8 beaten.

9 A On a few occasions.

10 Q You testified, Mr. Witness, that you had a  
11 conversation with a Japanese soldier who had super-  
12 vised the burying of bodies on July 26, 1945. What  
13 was his rank?

14 A Just a private.

15 Q And his name?

16 A I forget now, but he has made a statement at  
17 Labuan and he has been tried and convicted by the  
18 court at Labuan.

19 Q Were you on intimate terms with him, inti-  
20 mate or friendly terms with him?

21 A I used him.

22 Q But were you on intimate relationship with  
23 him?

24 A Not what you call intimate relationship. I  
25 was out to get any information I could receive from



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any of the Japanese.

Q When he told you that he had seen an order saying that all prisoners of war were to die, was there somebody else present?

A Yes, there was other prisoners of war present. This Japanese guard worked in the office, the hombu.

Q At that time did he tell you that you were not to speak of this matter to anybody else?

A That is correct; that he would get into trouble if it was known.

Q You testified, Mr. Witness, that in November 1945, as a member of the 31st investigation team, you made an inspection of the area between Ranau and Sandakan.

A I was not with the war graves team then. There was a representative in the party of the war graves investigation. I acted as a guide into the area from Keningau and the Ranau area, and returned to Jesselton in November 1945. This party was an investigation team.

Q Was this path trod by prisoners of war also used by -- was it a general traffic way for people in general?

A Repeat that, please.

Q Was this path or this road over which the

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1 prisoners of war were made to march also a public  
2 thoroughfare, where other people -- which other  
3 people used?

4 A Yes, just a narrow track.

5 Q What was the condition of the 280 bodies  
6 which you discovered?

7 A They were just skeletons, just bones, and  
8 there was over 80% of the remains had the skulls  
9 bashed in -- in fragments.

10 Q Were these bodies buried or were they lying  
11 on the ground beside the road?

12 A They had been lying at the side of the  
13 tracks up to 15 or 20 yards off the track. None  
14 were buried.

15 Q Were there any indications or evidence that  
16 these skulls had been bashed in by those other than  
17 Japanese soldiers?

18 A No, the Japanese soldiers who have been ap-  
19 prehended in the past have admitted and been con-  
20 victed for murdering these prisoners. They admitted  
21 the killing of these prisoners -- these prisoners  
22 of war throughout the marches.

23 Q Was there any indication that some vehicle  
24 had passed over these bodies, for instance?

25 A The terrain in the country don't permit it.



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1 There hasn't been a vehicle any further from  
2 Sandakan than the 17-mile peg, and from Jesselton  
3 to a point twenty-two miles away -- the nearest  
4 motor roads where any vehicle could travel. It is  
5 quite impossible, the jungle is so thick, for any  
6 vehicle to proceed.  
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1 Q Lastly, Mr. Witness, when you discovered  
2 these skulls, were these skulls lined up in a row?

3 A Definitely not; just as appeared to where  
4 they had been murdered it was left.

5 MR. SHIMANOUCI: Thank you. That is all.

6 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President: I would like to  
7 ask the witness a question or two, if I may.

8 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Mr. Levin.

9 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

10 BY MR. LEVIN:

11 Q You testified that the Japanese guard  
12 advised you to escape?

13 A He said that he knew that I was prepared  
14 to escape, and if I did not escape immediately I  
15 would be too sick to do so later, or I would be  
16 killed.

17 Q During the time of your imprisonment, had  
18 there been any other guards or officers that showed  
19 you any kindness?

20 A Yes, the Quartermaster Sergeant and the  
21 Interpreter. They both died under mysterious circum-  
22 stances.

23 Q Were these the only men that treated you  
24 in that manner?

25 A There was the guard that give me the tip



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1 to escape. He had always been good to us right  
2 throughout.

3 Q During your imprisonment at the various  
4 camps, had there been inspections by the higher  
5 officials?

6 A Major SUGA at first was major, later became  
7 Colonel SUGA, he was the only one that inspected  
8 our camps.

9 Q And as I understand it, he is the highest  
10 ranking Japanese officer that you came in contact  
11 with?

12 A Yes. Yes, personally.

13 MR. LEVIN: That is all, Mr. President.  
14 There will be no further cross-examination of this  
15 witness.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: There will be no  
18 re-examination, if the Tribunal please. I would  
19 ask that the witness be excused from further attendance.

20 THE PRESIDENT: He is excused on the usual  
21 terms.

22 (Whereupon, the witness was excused.)

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution document  
24 No. 5420 is an affidavit by former Lieutenant Roderick  
25 Graham Wells of Australian Imperial Forces. I tender

1 this document for identification and the marked  
2 excerpts in evidence.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
5 No. 5420 will receive exhibit No. 1666 for identi-  
6 fication only; and the excerpts therefrom will  
7 receive exhibit No. 1666-A.

8 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
9 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
10 No. 1666 for identification; and the excerpts  
11 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit  
12 No. 1666-A and received in evidence.)

13 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: He was at Sandakan,  
14 the same camp as Warrant Officer Sticpewich, until  
15 July, 1943. I will now read paragraphs 7, 9, 11,  
16 12 and 13 of the exhibit.

17 Paragraph 7:

18 "The rations of the sick were reduced. The  
19 prisoners of war working at the drome would then divide  
20 their rations so the sick got an equal share, but  
21 Captain HOSHIJIMI stopped this by compelling these  
22 prisoners to cook and eat their midday and evening  
23 meal at the drome. The Japanese did not provide  
24 us with any medical supplies other than a small  
25 quantity of quinine.



1 "The Japanese enforced discipline against  
2 prisoners of war by corporal punishment of individuals  
3 and mass punishment of the prisoners as a whole.  
4 The corporal punishment consisted of beating with  
5 sticks, kicking and face slapping. Almost every  
6 guard on the aerodrome carried a wooden stick about  
7 4 foot 6 inches long and one to one and a half inches  
8 in diameter for that purpose. Beatings were a daily  
9 occurrence. Private Darlington was so badly beaten  
10 that his arms were broken; he was bleeding from  
11 head, face, arms and legs, and he was unconscious.  
12 He was then tied up and put in a cage 5 feet by 4  
13 feet and 2½ feet from the ground. Sergeant-Major  
14 Ascock was with me on a wood party when he was struck  
15 across the ear with a stick and his eardrum broken.  
16 Mass punishment consisted of an all round decrease  
17 in the rations. I made complaints to Captain HOSHI-  
18 JIMI about the use of the cage, the work required  
19 from the men, the low rations they were receiving,  
20 the lack of footwear and clothes and referred him  
21 to the International Conventions. He said he was not  
22 interested in the International Conventions.

23 "I was arrested on 24 July 1943 and then  
24 taken to Sandakan Military Police Headquarters. Here  
25 I was confined for three months, the first three weeks

1 in solitary confinement in a cell and the remainder  
2 of the time with other prisoners in a room in which  
3 were were continuously under observation and which  
4 was lighted all night. All my footwear and clothing  
5 were taken from me with the exception of a pair of  
6 shorts. I was frequently interrogated. Corporal  
7 punishment and torture were used by the Kempei Tai  
8 during these interrogations to extract information.  
9 I was flogged with a whip and beaten up with a  
10 wooden sword on two or three occasions. I was also  
11 racked on an improvised rack. I was handcuffed and  
12 tied to a verandah rafter by a rope passing through  
13 the handcuff chain, and around the rafter at such a  
14 height that on kneeling I was suspended with my knees  
15 about six inches above the ground. A beam of wood  
16 about 4 inches square and 6 feet long was placed  
17 behind my knees, and by means of two interrogating  
18 officers, standing on either end of the rafter enabled  
19 my body from the knees upwards to be stretched.  
20 Another beam of wood similar to that above was laid  
21 across my ankles and similar pressure applied. The  
22 effect was to stretch my arms and legs and almost  
23 break the ankle bones by making me kneel with the  
24 fore part of my foot on the ground, with the rafter  
25 across my ankle on each edge. It pulled all the flesh



1 away from the ankle. After two minutes of this  
2 treatment I became unconscious. I was revived by  
3 water being thrown over my head. The interrogation  
4 was resumed to the accompaniment of a different type  
5 of torture which consisted of my head being repeatedly  
6 struck in the same place with a small hammer. I  
7 was also beaten across the head with a rafter of  
8 wood and as a result my middle ear was broken and  
9 I have permanently lost my hearing in the one ear.

10 "On the 16th of August, 1943, I was made  
11 to consume a quantity of raw rice. They then intro-  
12 duced a hose into my throat and filled me up with  
13 water. The result was that after about four hours  
14 the rice, as it absorbed the water swelled, and  
15 stretched the stomach muscles to an extraordinary  
16 degree.

17 "The rice pulled a large portion of my bowel  
18 out through the anus. I asked for medical attention.  
19 This was refused. All prisoners when not being inter-  
20 rogated were compelled to sit up with crossed legs  
21 from 7.30 a.m. until 10.30 p.m.

22 "During this period of three months our  
23 only food was 5 ounces of rice and a small piece of  
24 rock salt or a dried fish head each per day.

25 "On 25th October 1943 Captain Matthews, who

1 had been arrested on 22nd July, 1943, a number of  
2 other prisoners and I were shipped to Kuching. The  
3 voyage lasted eight days. We were tied on deck  
4 throughout the whole voyage and had no cover, being  
5 exposed to the sun, rain and waves which washed on  
6 to the deck. Our ration was the same as at Sandakan  
7 Military Police Headquarters.

8 "I remained at Kuching for five months until  
9 I was tried on 29th February 1944 by court-martial  
10 consisting of Lieutenant General BABA. Captain  
11 Matthews and a number of others were tried with  
12 me. We were not given a defending officer nor told  
13 what charge was laid against us. Captain Matthews  
14 asked what the charge was but was not told; he also  
15 asked for a defending officer but his request was  
16 refused. We had previously been compelled to sign  
17 or thumbprint statements in Japanese. These had not  
18 been translated before we signed them and we did not  
19 know what was in them. No evidence was given, we were  
20 merely questioned on these statements and within half  
21 an hour everyone with the exception of Matthews, my-  
22 self and three other ranks was sentenced. We were  
23 sentenced two days later. I was sentenced to 12 years'  
24 penal servitude with hard labour. Matthews was  
25 sentenced to death. A firing squad was waiting for



1 him as I left the court and about ten minutes later  
2 I heard the sound of firing coming from the direction  
3 of the Roman Catholic Cathedral about 100 yards away  
4 from the Court. Eight natives were also executed  
5 that morning but the Japanese said they were killed  
6 with the sword. On 8th March I left Kuching for  
7 Outram Road Gaol."

8 I have been requested by the defense to  
9 read paragraph 10. I will now do so.

10 "Thirteen prisoners of war escaped and were  
11 recaptured. These were tried and sentenced to terms  
12 of imprisonment up to six years. Eight others were  
13 charged with planning to escape and were sentenced  
14 to imprisonment for up to four years."  
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1 Prosecution document No. 5396 is an affi-  
2 davit by Lieutenant Alexander Gordon Weynton of the  
3 Australian Military Forces. I tender it for identi-  
4 fication and the marked excerpts in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document  
7 No. 5396 will receive exhibit No. 1667 for identifi-  
8 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive  
9 exhibit No. 1667-A.

10 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
11 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
12 No. 1667 for identification; and the excerpts  
13 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit  
14 No. 1667-A and received in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL FORNANE: This affidavit  
16 discloses that he also was at Sandakan until July 1934.  
17 In the earlier paragraphs he deposes to the following  
18 relevant facts:

19 "(1) that in September 1942 the troops were  
20 compelled under threat of having their commanding  
21 officer shot, to sign an agreement not to escape;

22 "(2) that prisoners were compelled to engage  
23 in work having a direct connection with the war - the  
24 construction of an aerodrome;

25 "(3) that prisoners other than those working



1 received a totally inadequate supply of food and that  
2 the sick received half rations, 5½ ounces of rice  
3 per day;

4           "(4) that prisoners were frequently beaten  
5 some being knocked unconscious. One man, Constable,  
6 was beaten for 16 hours, both his arms were broken  
7 and he died four days later as a result of this  
8 treatment.

9           I will now read paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10  
10 and 11 of the exhibit:

11           "In October, 1942, the Japs caused a wooden  
12 cage to be constructed in front of the guard house.  
13 It was erected --

14           THE PRESIDENT: Colonel, Colonel Mornane:  
15 we would like you to read paragraph three. There  
16 is some controversy about that episode.

17           LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: In the first week  
18 in September, 1942, all prisoners able to walk were  
19 lined up on the parade ground in front of Japanese  
20 guard house. They were surrounded by Japanese soldiers  
21 and machine guns were trained on them. Captain  
22 HOSHIJIMA addressed the prisoners through an inter-  
23 preter. He told us that we were to sign what he  
24 called a 'non-escape' agreement. The document was read  
25 out. As far as I can recall it read, ' I give my word

1 not to attempt to escape. I agree to carry out all  
2 orders of the I. J. A. and to inform the I. J. A.  
3 if I hear of anyone planning to escape and I agree  
4 that any punishment inflicted upon a prisoner of  
5 war shall be just and I agree that the I. J. A. will  
6 be entitled to shoot anyone who attempts to escape.'  
7 Lieutenant Colonel Walsh said he wouldn't sign it  
8 and told us not to sign it. He was seized by the  
9 Japs, his arms were bound and he was slapped across  
10 the face and beaten with swords and scabbards. A  
11 squad of soldiers marched him to a position behind  
12 the guard house. Captain HOSHIJIMA told us that if  
13 we didn't sign the agreement Lieutenant Colonel Walsh  
14 would be shot. Some of the troops shouted out  
15 'We'll sign it. We don't want the Colonel to be  
16 shot.' A consultation was held among the officers,  
17 it was decided that the agreement could not be binding  
18 and that we would sign it if the Colonel was released.  
19 He was released and we signed it.

20 "Paragraph 7.

21 "In October, 1942, the Japs caused a wooden  
22 cage to be constructed in front of the guard house.  
23 It was erected on wooden stilts about 2 feet 6 inches  
24 from the ground. It was 6 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches  
25 high by 4 feet wide. It had a hardwood floor. Its



1 sides and ends consisted of 1 inch by 1 inch hardwood  
2 slats each slat separated from its adjacent slat by  
3 the space of an inch. The top was made of planking  
4 covered by an attap roof. The door was a small  
5 opening at the front of the cage about 2½ feet by  
6 2 feet. It was used by the Japanese to confine  
7 prisoners of war who were alleged to have broken  
8 regulations. The Japs called this cage Esau.

9 "As a result of a conference between our in-  
10 telligence officer Captain Matthews and other officers  
11 in October, 1942, I secured materials from natives  
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1 and from the camp and constructed a wireless set. From  
2 November 1942 onwards I listened to BBC news on the  
3 wireless and disseminated it through the camp. When  
4 not in use the set was hidden. I was assisted in the  
5 working of the set by Corporals Small, Mills and Richards.  
6 Captain Matthews and Lieutenant Wells were engaged in  
7 getting medical supplies into the camp surreptitiously.  
8 On 2nd. May 1943 I had sent a letter to a camp contain-  
9 ing 500 British prisoners of war stating that we were  
10 going to send them some medical supplies. This was  
11 intercepted by the Japanese. I was arrested by Japanese  
12 guards on the evening of 3 May 1943. I was assaulted  
13 by Captain Hoshijima and then made to stand at atten-  
14 tion outside the guard house from 7:30 p.m. until  
15 10 a.m. the next morning. I was then sentenced to 14  
16 days imprisonment in the cage. At the same time five  
17 others were sentenced to imprisonment in the cage on  
18 other charges. We were all put in the cage. It was  
19 not possible for all of us to lie down in this cage  
20 together, therefore we had to take it in turns through-  
21 out the 24 hours. We were given normal camp rations.  
22 Throughout the period we were not allowed to wash or  
23 shave or to leave the cage except for the purpose of  
24 going to latrines. We had no bedclothes. It rained  
25 very heavily whilst I was in the cage and for two of



1 the fourteen days I was in the cage I was wet through.  
2 At the conclusion of my confinement I was sent to hos-  
3 pital by the medical officer. I remained in hospital  
4 until I was arrested by Camp Commandant on 29th July  
5 1943 and confined in the cage until the morning of 12th  
6 August 1943. I was then called before the Camp Com-  
7 mandant. He said that I had a wireless set and that  
8 I must tell him where it was. I denied all knowledge  
9 of the radio set. He then told me in very good En-  
10 glish that he would send me to some place where I would  
11 be made to talk. I was then sent back to the cage  
12 where I remained without food or water and not allowed  
13 to go to the latrines. On the 14th August I was bound  
14 hand and foot and thrown into a lorry and taken to the  
15 Kempei Tai Headquarters at Sandakan.

16 "At Kempei Tai Headquarters I was put into  
17 a room and made to sit cross-legged at attention. There  
18 were about 25 others in the room sitting in the same way,  
19 Australian soldiers, English internees and natives.  
20 We were compelled to sit in this position from 7 a.m.  
21 until 9:30 p.m. and we were not allowed to speak to  
22 each other. We were allowed to lie down and sleep in  
23 this same room from 9:30 p.m. to 7 a.m. but the lights  
24 were kept alight all the time. For five minutes every  
25 morning and afternoon we were made to do physical jerks.

1 If these physical jerks were not carried out to the  
2 satisfaction of the guards the person offending was  
3 beaten or was forced to remain in one of the physical  
4 jerk positions throughout five or ten minutes. We  
5 were permitted to leave the room for the purpose of  
6 going to the latrine. From 14th August 1943 until  
7 26th October 1943 I received this treatment except on  
8 those occasions when I was taken out for interrogation.

9 "I was first taken out for interrogation at  
10 about 9 a.m. on 16th August 1943. I was taken into  
11 another room where I was compelled to sit cross-  
12 legged at attention on the floor. An interpreter and  
13 six or seven members of the Kempei Tai were in this  
14 room. I was asked what I knew of a radio set in the  
15 camp and of the activities of Captain L. C. Matthews  
16 and Lieutenant R. G. Wells. I denied all knowledge  
17 of these matters. I was immediately beaten about the  
18 head and shoulders with a riding whip. I was again  
19 asked the same questions and again denied all knowledge.  
20 The Kempei Tai then held me down, tore my shirt off and  
21 burnt me underneath the arms with lighted cigarettes.  
22 I was then sent back to the main room to sit at atten-  
23 tion again. Three days later I was again taken out  
24 for interrogation. I was asked the same questions  
25 but still denied all knowledge of the radio set or the



1 activities of the other officers. I was again beaten  
2 and burnt as previously. In addition they applied  
3 jujitsu holds to me, throwing me around the room and  
4 causing me great pain by twisting my arms, head, legs  
5 and feet. I was again taken back to the main room.  
6 On 28th August 1943 I was taken by the Kempei Tai to  
7 another building for interrogation and was again  
8 treated in the same manner as I had been at the pre-  
9 vious interrogation. After this treatment they placed  
10 before me statements which they had obtained from  
11 natives. These showed that I had been outside the  
12 camp ~~comp~~ at night securing radio parts. They also  
13 showed me a diary which had been kept by an officer  
14 at our camp. This contained information as to the  
15 activities of myself and my two assistants Corporals  
16 Mills and Small in connection with the radio set.  
17 They then brought Mills and Small into the room. We  
18 all then admitted that we had the radio set in the camp  
19 but denied all knowledge of the activities of the other  
20 officers. The Japanese continued to interrogate us  
21 until 3 a.m. next day when we returned to the main room.  
22 Later the same day Mills and Small were interrogated  
23 separately. When their evidence differed in any detail  
24 from the evidence that I had given the previous day,  
25 we were all beaten up together and made to agree on

1 the point that the Japanese considered we differed.  
2 This then went on until the interrogation was com-  
3 pleted, a period of approximately four and a half days.  
4 Having completed the interrogation with regard to the  
5 radio set I was then subjected to further interrogation  
6 with regard to my association with Matthews and Wells,  
7 and because of the denials that I made, I was further  
8 tortured with cogarette butts, tacks were put down my  
9 finger nails and hammered so that they went into the  
10 quick of the nail and I was tied by the wrists to a  
11 beam and forced to kneel on the ground with my legs  
12 out behind me. A beam was placed over my ankles and  
13 two Kempei Tai officers see-sawed on that beam in such  
14 a way that the arch caused by the natural bending of  
15 the foot was subject to extreme pressure.

16 "After about two and a half minutes of that  
17 torture I became unconscious and awoke after a bucket  
18 of water had been thrown over me. I was unable to walk  
19 for approximately four days after that treatment.  
20 I saw Captain Matthews, Doctor Taylor, Lieutenant  
21 Wells, Mr. Mavor subjected to the same type of treat-  
22 ment, but in addition Lieutenant Wells was subjected  
23 to the rice torture and although I did not see this  
24 administered I saw Wells within three hours after it  
25 had been administered. I was not further interrogated



1 at Sandakan."

2 Then the affidavit goes on to say that  
3 Weynton was then taken to Kuching, tried, convicted  
4 and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, but he was  
5 never told what was the charge against him. His trial  
6 was similar to that of Lieutenant Wells which was de-  
7 scribed in the previous exhibit. He was then taken  
8 to Outram Road Gaol to serve his sentence.

9 THE PRESIDENT: This is a convenient break,  
10 Colonel Mornane, and we will adjourn now until half  
11 past one.

12 (Whereupon, at 1200, a recess  
13 was taken.)  
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## AFTERNOON SESSION

The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess,  
at 1330.

MESSAGE OF THE COURT: The International  
Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution Document No. 5431 is an affidavit made by former Private Keith Botterill of 2/10 Australian Infantry Battalion. I tender this document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5431 will receive exhibit No. 1668 for identification only, and the marked excerpts therefrom bearing the same document number will receive exhibit No. 1668-A.

(Whereupon, prosecution's document No. 5431 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1668 for identification, the excerpts therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1668-A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affidavit discloses that Botterill was at Sandakan Camp from

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1 July, 1942, until February, 1945. I will now read  
2 paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of  
3 this exhibit.

4 "At the beginning of 1944 food ration was  
5 reduced to five ounces of weevily rice and a small  
6 quantity of tapioca daily. Tropical ulcers, beri-  
7 beri and dysentery became prevalent, and from the end  
8 of 1944 until I left Sandakan in February 1945, men  
9 were dying at the rate of seven per day. A total of  
10 400 had died when I left."

11 Paragraph 6:

12 "In February 1945 350 Australian and 120  
13 English prisoners were sent from Sandakan to march to  
14 Ranau. They left daily in parties of 40 or 50. I  
15 was in the third party. We were accompanied by an  
16 officer, three N.C.O.'s and 15 privates as a guard.  
17 We had to carry their ammunition and food as well as  
18 our own food and equipment. Men dropped out from the  
19 march as they became too weak to carry on. They were  
20 immediately shot. I saw four men shot by the Japanese  
21 Sergeant Major when they fell out from the march. At  
22 one time the only food that forty of us had between us  
23 for three days was six cucumbers.

24 "Then we were about a week out of Ranau we  
25 crossed a large mountain, and while we were making

1 the crossing two Australians, Private Humphries and  
2 a corporal whose name I cannot remember, fell out.  
3 They were suffering from beriberi, malaria and dysen-  
4 tery and became too sick to travel on. A Japanese  
5 private shot the corporal and a Japanese sergeant shot  
6 Humphries. Altogether we lost five men on that hill.

7 "As we were going along men would fall out as  
8 they became too weak to carry on. We would go on and  
9 then shortly after hear shots and men squealing out;  
10 when this occurred there were always Japanese behind  
11 us, and it was they who did the shooting. Although I  
12 did not see the bodies of any men who had been shot  
13 in the parties that had gone before us, often I could  
14 smell them.

15 "Of the 50 who started out from Sandakan in my  
16 party, 37 reached Ranau. The trip took us 17 days, as  
17 we went straight through, marching every day. The  
18 Japanese who came with us were in very good physical  
19 condition and had more rations than we did on the march.  
20 A couple had malaria, but they were left behind at the  
21 outposts and came along later when they felt fit enough.  
22 I saw these men coming through about six weeks later.

23 "After we had reached Ranau I was one of a  
24 party of Australians sent back 26 miles towards San-  
25 dakan to carry rice for the troops coming on and for



1 the Japanese. The journey would take us five days -  
2 three days out and two days back. Three parties who  
3 were making the journey to Ranau stayed at this place  
4 and it was for them that we carried out the rice, and  
5 also for the Japanese guards. Each of us had to carry  
6 one 45 pound bag of rice on his back over hills and  
7 swampy ground. As a result of the hard conditions,  
8 several men died while thus carrying rice. We used  
9 to help those who were too weak, and practically car-  
10 ried many of them back to camp. While carrying rice  
11 on one occasion, Private Shear was shot nine miles  
12 from Ranau and Private Alberts and a corporal were  
13 bayoneted by the Japanese 20 miles from Ranau. They  
14 were too weak to carry on and fell out. I saw the  
15 bayoneting myself; the men were on the ground at the  
16 time. The corporal and myself used to go into the  
17 gardens for tapioca which we would cook up and make  
18 a decent meal of, so I was one of the fittest men in  
19 the camp. On this occasion of the bayoneting and  
20 shooting, Shear was on the ground calling out, "Don't  
21 shoot me," and putting his hands up, but nevertheless  
22 he was shot and left lying on the ground.

23 "In March 1945 two Australians, Crease and  
24 Cleary, attempted to escape from Ranau but were re-  
25 captured and tortured. They were screaming with pain.

1 They were tied up in the open in full view of the na-  
2 tives for two weeks. Cleary had no clothes and had a  
3 chain around his neck. He died within ten minutes of  
4 being released.

5 "Bashings were an everyday occurrence at Ranau.  
6 A Private Murray took some food from a food dump. He  
7 was tied up outside the guard house and on the same  
8 afternoon taken by a medical orderly and another guard  
9 to the cemetery and bayoneted to death. Our food at  
10 this stage consisted of 100 grams of rice, 100 grams  
11 sweet potatoes and 100 grams tapioca daily. We were  
12 given no medical supplies. Deaths were occurring from  
13 starvation, dysentery, malaria and beriberi. In re-  
14 cording deaths Japs only allowed us to show them as  
15 being caused by malaria or dysentery.

16 "Of the 470 prisoners that had left Sandakan  
17 in February 1945, six only were alive in June 1945, the  
18 remainder had died or been killed. On the other hand,  
19 the Japs were all in good condition except for a few  
20 who had contracted malaria. The Japanese had plenty  
21 of food and none were suffering from malnutrition.

22 "In June 1945 a further party of 140 arrived  
23 at Ranau from Sandakan. Short was one of those in  
24 this party. When they had left Sandakan there were  
25 600 of them, but the remainder had perished on the



1 march. When I made my escape in July about 100 of  
2 these men were still alive; they were then dying at  
3 the rate of about seven a day, mainly from starvation.  
4 They were given a small cup of rice water a day, with  
5 about an inch of rice in the bottom. Plenty of rice  
6 was available and the Japanese used to get 600 grams  
7 a day themselves; they also used to get tapioca, meat,  
8 eggs and sweet potatoes and showed no signs of malnu-  
9 trition. The clothes of the men who died would be  
10 taken from them and the Japanese would trade them with  
11 the natives for food for themselves. Blankets were  
12 also taken and traded with the natives.

13 "A Korean guard named Memora had told Private  
14 Moxon who had made the march from Sandakan with me,  
15 that we would all be shot by the Japs if the Austral-  
16 ians landed. On 7 July 1945, Moxon, Short, Anderson  
17 and I escaped. On the first night we were out we  
18 broke into a Japanese dump and secured food. Anderson  
19 died on 28th July 1945. We were in the jungle for  
20 six weeks before we were rescued. My weight fell  
21 from 132 pounds to 84 pounds whilst in captivity."

22 My next document is a statement by ISHII,  
23 Fujio of the Suga Butai. It is prosecution document  
24 No. 5424. I tender this document for identification  
25 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
3 No. 5424 will receive exhibit No. 1669 for identifi-  
4 cation only. The marked excerpts therefrom bearing  
5 the same document number will receive exhibit No.  
6 1669-A.

7 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
8 No. 5424 was marked prosecution's exhibit  
9 No. 1669 for identification, the excerpts  
10 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
11 No. 1669-A and received in evidence.)

12 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I propose to read  
13 the marked excerpts from the 1st to the 5th paragraphs.

14 "I left Labuan 9 February 1945 and with  
15 Captain NAGAI, Second Lieutenant SUZUKI, and Sergeants  
16 BEPPU and OKADA went to Ranau, arriving the 23rd of  
17 the same month. There were prisoners of war left on  
18 Labuan on our departure, and there were about 100  
19 prisoners of war at Ranau when we arrived. There were  
20 also prisoners of war at Pugnitan at that time.

21 "I remember the rice carrying parties that  
22 used to bring rice from Ranau to Pugnitan, each journey  
23 taking about 5 days. If a man became sick on the way  
24 to Pugnitan he was left there to recover and sent back  
25 with a later party. I do not know what happened to



1 the sick prisoners of war that were left behind at  
2 Pugnitan when Warrant Officer Kinder brought in the  
3 last of the prisoners of war from there.

4 "I remember HANEDA, Miyoshi, taking the ten  
5 prisoners of war to the 110 Mile Camp. On 28 April  
6 1945, Captain NAGAI, Sergeants BEPPU, OKADA, TAKAHARA,  
7 Mizuo, and myself and half the men went to the 110 Mile  
8 Camp to build a new camp. It was sometime in May when  
9 HANEDA brought over the ten men from the old camp. When  
10 NAGAI arrived at the 110 Mile Camp he received orders  
11 from Army Headquarters to move to Tenon, and he left  
12 about the middle of May. Second Lieutenant SUZUKI  
13 was left behind in charge on his departure.

14 "On the same day that HANEDA took the ten  
15 prisoners of war to the 110 Mile Camp, the eight pris-  
16 oners of war that were left behind in the No. 1 Camp  
17 were killed. I was present, and this is what hap-  
18 pened. Second Lieutenant SUZUKI and Sergeant IWABE  
19 ordered us (ISHII, Fujio; KAWAKAMI, Kiyoshi; TAKATA;  
20 YANAI, Kenji; SUZUKI, Sabur; SUZUKI, Taiichi) to take  
21 the prisoners of war to the hospital. This proved to  
22 be a lie for the prisoners of war were actually car-  
23 ried out and shot outside the building. We had car-  
24 ried two prisoners of war out of the building on the  
25

1 way to the hospital and had gone about 100 yards from  
2 the hut when Second Lieutenant SUZUKI said to let  
3 those two men walk and go back with the stretchers  
4 and get two more. We only had two stretchers so had  
5 to bring them up two at a time. As we went back for  
6 the other prisoners of war I heard shots and thought  
7 that the prisoners must have attempted to escape. I  
8 found out later that they had been killed in cold blood.  
9 The only ones present with the first two prisoners of  
10 war when they were killed were Second Lieutenant  
11 SUZUKI, Sergeant IWABE and SUZUKI, Taiichi. Second  
12 Lieutenant SUZUKI had a pistol, the remainder had  
13 rifles. When the second two had been brought up there  
14 was present in addition to the officer and NCO, KAWA-  
15 KAMI, TAKATA, ISHII, YANAI, SUZUKI, Saburo, and  
16 SUZUKI, Taiichi. We were then ordered to fire on the  
17 two prisoners of war. Everyone fired at least one  
18 shot and most of us two. I personally did, as my  
19 first shot entered below the breastbone and did not  
20 kill the man. At the time the prisoners of war were  
21 killed they were lying on the ground too sick to move  
22 and so did not have their hands tied behind their  
23 backs. They had no chance to escape and did not make  
24 any effort to do so. The same procedure was followed  
25 as the rest of them were brought up, and all the bodies



1 were buried in the one hole. IWABE was wearing a sword  
2 but did not to my knowledge draw it at any time. I  
3 did not have a rifle at the time, but when SUZUKI,  
4 Taiichi had fired he gave me his to use. Every man  
5 that I have detailed above fired at the prisoners of  
6 war. Apart from this instance I have never at any time  
7 received orders to kill prisoners of war, nor have I  
8 done so.

9 "The day that the rest of the prisoners of war  
10 were killed in the 110 Mile Camp I was out of camp look-  
11 ing for Sergeant Major Sticpewich. Present in the  
12 party were Sergeant IWABE, ISHII, Fujio, SUGITA,  
13 Shofichi, and SAITO, Hideo (deceased). Sergeant  
14 IWABE was with us the whole time and did not return to  
15 camp. He could not have been present at the killings.  
16 When I returned to camp about 2 August all the pris-  
17 oners of war were dead. It is impossible that natives  
18 could have seen prisoners of war about the middle of  
19 August as they were all dead by this time. Our orders  
20 were to shoot Sergeant Major Sticpewich on sight. Al-  
21 though I have heard nothing, I should say that from  
22 my knowledge of the Japanese the probability is that  
23 the balance of the prisoners of war were shot at San-  
24 dakan the same as they were elsewhere."  
25

1 Prosecution document No. 5423 is a statement  
2 made by three Chinese, Chen Kay, Chin Kin and Lo Tong.  
3 I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts  
4 in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
7 No. 5423 will receive exhibit No. 1670 for identifica-  
8 tion only; the marked excerpts therefrom, the same  
9 document number, will receive exhibit No. 1670A.

10 (Whereupon, prosecution document No.  
11 5423 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1670  
12 for identification, the excerpts therefrom being  
13 marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1670A and re-  
14 ceived in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will now read this  
16 exhibit from the words "We all live" to the words "We  
17 then buried him immediately:"

18 "We all live in the region of 15-1/2 mile post,  
19 Sandakan. About the end of May or it may have been  
20 early in June, 1945, a large number of Australian and  
21 other Allied servicemen were being marched along the  
22 Labuk Road from the prisoner of war camp Sandakan.  
23 The soldiers arrived at about the 15-1/2 mile post at  
24 approximately 11 o'clock in the morning. They stopped  
25 there and cooked a meal. At about 2 o'clock in the



1 afternoon, while some of the soldiers were still eat-  
2 ing others still cooking, four airplanes came over.  
3 They were allied planes. As the airplanes swooped over  
4 the men scattered off the road in different directions  
5 thinking the airplanes might strafe them. The airplanes  
6 passed over without shooting and the men then continued  
7 to cook and eat their meals -- others were resting.  
8 As many were very sick all the party continued to rest  
9 until about 5:30 p.m. when the Japanese guards ordered  
10 the men to march. All the men got up with the exception  
11 of seven who were too ill to walk and had been using  
12 sticks. Two Japanese guards and one Malay soldier  
13 remained behind with the seven Allied servicemen. The  
14 guards then started to urge the seven men along, kick-  
15 ing them and hitting them with the sticks which the  
16 Allied servicemen had carried. Although the men were  
17 very weak the Japanese guards managed to urge the  
18 soldiers about 30 yards along the road. The two Jap-  
19 anese guards then took the rifle from the Malay soldier  
20 and urging the men off the road then commenced to shoot  
21 the Allied servicemen in the back. The men were then  
22 in the rear of Chin Kin's house. Four of the men were  
23 killed instantly and two were wounded. One man escaped  
24 for the time being and hid himself a little further  
25 along the road. After the shooting, which took place

1 about 6 p.m. the two Japanese guards and the Malay  
2 soldier continued their march without examining the  
3 soldiers, possibly believing them all to have been  
4 killed. The soldier who managed to hide himself and  
5 who we believe was an Australian was found by a Kempeitai  
6 soldier the next day at about 2 p.m. This Kempeitai  
7 soldier went into his house next door and brought his  
8 rifle and then shot the two men who were still alive  
9 through the head. The shooting of the two men took  
10 place as the three of us were digging a grave for the  
11 four men who had been shot the previous evening and we  
12 all saw the shooting take place.

13 "The Kempeitai soldier then left the spot  
14 where we buried the six soldiers and started looking  
15 around. We then heard a shot fired. We were too afraid  
16 to go and look in the direction from where the shot came  
17 and continued to dig in the garden.

18 "After we had completed the burial of the six  
19 soldiers we then went to look for the other soldier  
20 in the direction where the last shot had been heard.  
21 We found the soldier who had been shot through the  
22 stomach and was lying dead. We then buried him immedi-  
23 ately."

24 Prosecution document No. 5421 is a statement  
25 by Sergeant HOSOTANI, Naaji of the Kepeitai. I tender



1 the document for identification and the marked excerpts  
2 in evidence.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
5 No. 5421 will receive exhibit No. 1671 for identifica-  
6 tion only, the marked excerpts therefrom, the same  
7 number, exhibit No. 1671A.

8 (Whereupon, prosecution's document No.  
9 5421 was marked Prosecution's exhibit No. 1671  
10 for identification, the excerpts therefrom being  
11 marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1671A and re-  
12 ceived in evidence.)

13 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The first part of  
14 his statement deals with the killings referred to in  
15 the immediately preceding exhibit, but, as the remainder  
16 of the document refers to other killings, I will read  
17 all of it.

18 "Sergeant HOSOTANI Naoji -- Kempei Tai.

19 "Attached statement was read to the accused  
20 being translated by the Interpreter T/4 M. Takanishi,  
21 United States Army.

22 "STATEMENT - I am Sergeant HOSOTANI Naoji of  
23 the Japanese Imperial Army. I admit to having shot  
24 two soldiers at the rear of the house of Chin Kin at  
25 the 15-1/2 mile post or thereabouts. The men were

1 wearing Australian hats but their clothes were torn  
2 and I could not recognise them either as English or  
3 Australian soldiers.

4 "The Allied soldiers were being marched to  
5 Api (Jesselton). They were being marched in groups  
6 of thirty. I do not know how many there were alto-  
7 gether. The men who I shot had apparently been in the  
8 rear party who were sick. I think that was because  
9 they were in the rear party.

10 "Corporal KATAYAMA of Okimura Unit was in  
11 Charge of the last group which was composed of sick  
12 prisoners. At the time of the march I was living at  
13 15-1/2 mile post because I was sick with malaria. I  
14 think the march took place about the middle of June.  
15 As Corporal KATAYAMA came past the 15-1/2 mile post  
16 I spoke to him. Corporal KATAYAMA said to me that if  
17 there were any stragglers I was to shoot them. I was  
18 sleeping at the time the Japanese soldiers came by with  
19 the Allied soldiers. I heard shots but did not get  
20 up because I was sick from malaria. Chen Ten Chai and  
21 another man came to my house the next day and reported  
22 that some Allied soldiers had been shot. I came out of  
23 the house and saw Corporal KATAYAMA who told me that  
24 if there were any Allied soldiers remaining behind that  
25 I was to kill them as he was going on. I then made an



1 investigation and found seven war prisoners dead. They  
2 had apparently been killed by KATAYAMA's men. I ordered  
3 the natives to bury the bodies of the prisoners which  
4 they did. After I went back to my hut, on the way I  
5 saw two prisoners. They were sitting down because they  
6 had beri beri. I then went into the house and borrowed  
7 Yaten's gun. Yaten is a Malay police boy who was  
8 living with me. I then went and shot the two soldiers  
9 in the head. I only shot the prisoners because Corporal  
10 KATAYAMA told me to. I was too sick to bury the bodies  
11 so I asked Chen Key to bury the bodies.

12 "I did not know about another prisoner being  
13 shot until NAKAO, civilian employee interpreter of the  
14 Kempei Tai unit, told me shortly afterwards that he  
15 had shot a prisoner at 17 mile post. The shooting by  
16 NAKAO took place the same day as I shot the two prisoners.

17 "Question by Squadron Leader Birchall - HOSOTANI,  
18 are you sure that you saw seven prisoners who were shot  
19 at the rear of Chin Kin's house.

20 "Answer by HOSOTANI - Yes, there were seven.

21 "Question by Squadron Leader Birchall - HOSOTANI,  
22 have you ever seen any Japanese guards shooting other  
23 prisoners.

24 "Answer by HOSOTANI - I did not shoot any other  
25 prisoners but I was told that on one occasion when

1 Allied soldiers were being taken in a truck they were  
2 pushed off the truck at 15 mile post and shot as they  
3 lay on the ground. The guards who shot them were from  
4 Okumura Unit. They shot them because they could not  
5 walk to Ranau and therefore they eliminated them.

6 "Question by Squadron Leader Birchall -  
7 HOSOTANI, who was the soldier who told you of the  
8 shooting.

9 "Answer by HOSOTANI - I cannot recall the  
10 soldier who told me as I only came to Sandakan in  
11 March 1945, and I was new to the area. I only heard  
12 the conversation in a general way. I think the soldiers  
13 who were discussing it were from Otsuki unit.

14 "Question by Squadron Leader Birchall -  
15 HOSOTANI, apart from Allied prisoners have you ever  
16 shot any Chinese or Malays in this area.

17 "Answer by HOSOTANI - Yes, I have. I killed  
18 five Chinese only; they included I Sui Chong and Tan  
19 Pek An. I do not know the names of the other three  
20 because Sergeant Major KONO and Sergeant Major TAKAZAWA  
21 had investigated the cases of the three whose names  
22 I do not know. Captain NAKATA, OC Sandakan Kempei Tai,  
23 ordered me to shoot the five Chinese because he said  
24 they had been collaborating with Terenes Guerilla Group  
25 who were operating between the islands around Sandakan



1 Harbour. They had given the Guerillas money to buy  
2 food and supplies and Chinese were getting informa-  
3 tion from them concerning Japanese dispositions. I  
4 shot I Sui Chong and Tan Pak An on 27th May 1945.  
5 The other three that were investigated by KONO and  
6 TAKAZAWA were handed over to me and I shot them about  
7 the middle of June 1945. I shot the first two Chinese  
8 near the 1-1/2 mile post in the rubber plantation."  
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1 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

2 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, I would like to  
3 suggest possibly there is some error in exhibit No.  
4 1670, the previous exhibit. On the second line  
5 reference is made to the occurrence early in June,  
6 1945, and the verification is made on the 24th of  
7 October 1944. Possibly the prosecution would want  
8 to correct that.

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The original docu-  
10 ment is a certified -- the document put in is a  
11 certified copy of the original and 24th of October  
12 1944 appears there, and, I think, it is a mistake  
13 that has been carried through either from the original  
14 or was a mistake in the original.

15 THE PRESIDENT: The discrepancy is noted.

16 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution document  
17 No. 5422 is a statement by Lieutenant WATANABE, Genjo  
18 of Suga Butai and Takakua Tai. I tender it for  
19 identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

21 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
22 No. 5422 will receive exhibit No. 1672 for identification  
23 The marked excerpts will receive exhibit No. 1672-A.

24 (Whereupon, the document above  
25 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit



1 No. 1672 for identification only; the excerpt  
2 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
3 No. 1672-A and received in evidence.)

4 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This statement deals  
5 with the May, 1945 march from Sandakan to Ranau and  
6 the killing of the survivors. I shall read the whole  
7 of this statement.

8 "I, Lt. WATANABE, Genjo, of Suga Butai and  
9 Takakua Tai landed at Kuching about 8 September 1942  
10 and stayed there until May 1944. I then went to  
11 Sandakan arriving on 2 June 1944. I was Adj. to Col.  
12 SUGA and later performed Adj. duties at the PW Camp.  
13 Documents for movement from one camp to another passed  
14 through my hands.

15 "On arriving at Sandakan I carried out the  
16 same duties as at Kuching under Capt. HOSHIJIMA.  
17 HOSHIJIMA was Comdr. until May when TAKAKUA took over.  
18 When I arrived NAGAI was there but he left 10 days  
19 later with the PW (100) for Labuan. I heard that later  
20 some of these PW went to Brunei under S/M SUGINO.

21 "On May 29 1945 I moved to Ranau with PW on  
22 orders from Army HQ. We were informed that an  
23 Australian landing at Sandakan was imminent and other  
24 reasons for movement being the severity of air-raids  
25 at Sandakan. Capt. TAKAKUA was i/c and I was second

1 i/c for the movement. Lt. SUZUKI from Okayama Butai  
2 was also present and in addition were S/Maj. TSUJI,  
3 S/Maj. ICHIKAWA (QM), S/Maj. FUJITA (MED.), OZAWA  
4 (Civilian Interpreter), the last named for 4 days  
5 only.

6 "I remember S/Maj. Sticewich. There were  
7 536 Prisoners of War in the party on leaving camp.  
8 There were 91 English and 439 Australian Prisoners of  
9 War. At 2100 hrs. on 1st day of March 4 PW returned  
10 to Sandakan by truck from 11 mile. WO Sticewich  
11 assumed charge of No. 2 group. There were then 6  
12 short. Total 530.

13 "On leaving Sandakan I had no nominal roll  
14 of PW for movement. At the end of the asphalt road  
15 at the end of the first day I called for nominal rolls  
16 of all PW then present. These were supplied by squad  
17 leaders. The first check from nominal rolls revealed  
18 discrepancy in numbers of about 6.

19 "I gave orders for FUKUHIMA and TSUJI  
20 (S/Major) to come along at the rear to make out list  
21 of dead and put such PW in the jungle. These men were  
22 assisted by other guards who were changed round from  
23 time to time. The last 2 soldiers to join the force  
24 at Sandakan were SUZUKI, Mitsuo, and KOBAYASHI, Tetsuo.

25 "Throughout the march from Sandakan men



1 dropped out along the track and others could not move  
2 in the mornings and were left at the previous night's  
3 camp.

4 "I remember the total destruction of Sandakan  
5 camp on 29 May 1945. The PW were allowed to take some  
6 documents or medical supplies from the camp. They  
7 were burnt by us. A PW was only allowed to take  
8 what he could actually carry, the rest was left behind  
9 and destroyed. This was all done on TAKAKUA's orders  
10 and I was present while the destruction was carried out.  
11 I do not think that the destruction of the medical  
12 supplies was humane or lawful.

13 "About 183 English and Australian PW arrived  
14 at Ranau out of the 536 that left Sandakan; of these  
15 142 were Australians, and also 1 Australian who died  
16 on the last day was carried in dead. Of the 353  
17 unaccounted for, 54 escaped and about 90 were ill  
18 and were put out of their misery by being shot. They  
19 asked for death rather than be left behind. I do  
20 not know exactly nor did reports show accurately how  
21 death occurred. FUKU-HIMA and TSUJI dragged bodies  
22 into the jungle. At TAKAKUA's orders soldiers were  
23 told to dispose of sick PW and to see that none were  
24 left behind. I was i/c of the disposal of sick PW  
25 but was not present at the killings.

1 "I moved with the rear group with the  
2 exception of FUKU-HIMA's party. Each morning all those  
3 PW who were unable to travel were placed in groups  
4 for FUKU-HIMA and T-UJI. The disposal of these PW  
5 was done behind me and I never knew who killed them.

6 "I arrived at Ranau on the 25 June, 1945,  
7 and camped at the foot of the mountain 2 miles from  
8 Ranau. Next day everyone moved to Tambunan working  
9 camp at the 110½ mile (I clearly understand the sketch  
10 you have shown me). When I reached this camp there  
11 were already 9 PW under command of 2nd Lt. SUZUKI,  
12 this made a total of 192 PW in the camp under the command  
13 of TAKAKUA.

14 "The figure of 54 escapees was arrived at  
15 as the number unaccounted for on my lists. This was  
16 the only way I could account for them. I did not  
17 make out any death certificates and I cannot remember  
18 any being made out. When S/M Sticpewich escaped the  
19 orders were to recapture him and find out the plans  
20 made by others to escape. There was no order to shoot  
21 him.

22 "The investigation into John Hore's escape  
23 was conducted by MORITAKE and HO-HIJIMA. Hore was  
24 killed and his body placed on the PW camp sign.  
25 HO-HIJIMA and I viewed the body there. I think Hore



1        shot in the chest by HINATA Genzo.

2        "Prior to that escape PWs were caught going under  
3        the wire at the end of the camp to get food through  
4        a drain pipe. These men were taken back to HQs and  
5        placed in the guard house and were later put in the  
6        cage, as we viewed this as a serious offense. The  
7        Kempei Tai were not concerned with this. I saw the  
8        men in the cage but had nothing to do with their  
9        treatment. I know that one who was very sick died  
10       in the cage. HOSHIJIMA was in charge and gave orders  
11       to MORITAKE as to the treatment of these PWs.

12       "Three days after S/M Sticpewich escaped at  
13       Ranau sick PWs were taken on stretchers up the hill  
14       to the cemetery. This was the 1st. August, 1945.  
15       Since I arrived at Labuan I have made further enquiries  
16       and as far as I can determine the date the PWs were  
17       taken up to the cemetery and killed was the 1st.  
18       August, 1945. There were 17 of these sick men. I  
19       was in charge and Sgt. OKADA and approximately ten  
20       Formosan guards were also present at the killing. All  
21       the Formosan guards that were actually posted to the  
22       camp were in the camp area on that day. I may be able  
23       to recognize some of these guards if I saw them.

24       "After these 17 men were killed there were  
25       about 16 left in the camp and these were also shot on  
26       1st. August, 1945. 11 of these were taken about

1 100 metres along the road towards Tambunan and shot.  
2 S/M TSUJI with a fresh lot of about 15 or 16 Formosan  
3 guards shot the second batch. These two killings were  
4 at the same time 1000 hours on 1st. August, 1945.  
5 I do not know the names of the PWs killed. Picone,  
6 Cook, Chopping, Oatshot, Daniels (English Doctor),  
7 Maskey, and Evans may have been among them. I only  
8 knew a few at Sandakan and only knew a few of the section  
9 leaders on the march.

10 "Civilian FUJITA (interpreter) was present  
11 in camp but had nothing to do with the killings. Sgt.  
12 BEPPU took five PW officers about 100 metres towards  
13 Ranau. He had ten Formosan guards with him. Also  
14 at 1000 hours on 1st. August, 1945, at the 111 mile  
15 at junction of two roads and behind rice store Sgt.  
16 BEPPU's party shot the five PW officers.

17 "Sgt. IWABE was out searching for Sticnewich  
18 and had nothing to do with the killings, S/M MORIZUMI  
19 had not yet arrived from Sandakan. I did not know  
20 that it was a general order from Army HQs to kill PWs.  
21 I do not know what MORITAKE's orders were. They were  
22 given direct from TAKAKUA. My orders came from my  
23 commander TAKAKUA.

24 "FUJITA (medical sergeant) had been wounded  
25 and was in bed in the camp area at the time of the



1 killings. I do not know what the reason was for the  
2 killings, but I think it possible that the commanders  
3 feared that the PWs would escape.

4 Sgt. BEPPU's party killed	5 PWs
5 Sgt. OKADA's party killed	17 PWs
6 Sgt. TSUJI's party killed	<u>11 PWs</u>
7	33

8 The order for the killing was secret. I have carefully  
9 checked the date and am sure that the killings took  
10 place on 1st. August, 1945. Information other than  
11 this must be a mistake."  
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1 Prosecution document No. 5179 is affidavit  
2 of Lieutenant Stephen Victor Burt Day of British  
3 Army. I tender it for identification and the  
4 marked excerpts in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
7 No. 5179 will receive exhibit No. 1673 for identifi-  
8 cation only, the marked excerpt therefrom, exhibit  
9 1673-A.

10 (Whereupon, the document above  
11 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
12 No. 1673 for identification only; the excerpt  
13 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
14 No. 1673-A and received in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This and the two  
16 succeeding documents deal with the prisoner of war  
17 camp at Kuching. The affiant was sent to Kuching  
18 with 500 British troops in November or December,  
19 1942. He says that in this camp for greeting a passing  
20 Indian prisoner he was beaten about the face with a  
21 hoe handle, knocked down a number of times and kicked  
22 in the lower regions and in the stomach whilst on  
23 the ground. He was then taken before Colonel SUGA  
24 and sentenced to five days imprisonment in the cells.  
25 Numerous prisoners including the sick were beaten,



1 knocked down and jumped on. This treatment frequent-  
2 ly resulted in their being sent to hospital. Col-  
3 lective punishments were imposed. Thus the whole  
4 camp would be made to stand for two or three hours  
5 in the sun with their hands above their heads.

6 Food was poor. The staple diet was rice  
7 of which prisoners received 6.73 ounces daily. The  
8 Japanese guards on the other hand received ample  
9 fish, pork, fruit and rice. Prisoners had no  
10 medicines or medical supplies apart from those that  
11 YAMAMOTO, the Japanese medical officer, gave them  
12 in return for watches, etc. Just prior to capitula-  
13 tion a lot of medical supplies were issued by  
14 YAMAMOTO.

15 Prisoners were compelled to do war work,  
16 such as airdrome construction and handling of bombs  
17 and ammunition.

18 Prosecution document No. 5177 is an affi-  
19 davit made by Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Macarthur  
20 Sheppard of 2/10 Field Ambulance (A.I.F.) for iden-  
21 tification. I put the document in for identification  
22 and the excerpts thereof in evidence.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
25 No. 5177 will receive exhibit No. 1674 for identifica-

1 tion only; the marked excerpts therefrom will receive  
2 exhibit No. 1674-A.

3 (Whereupon, the document above  
4 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
5 No. 1674 for identification only; the excerpts  
6 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
7 No. 1674-A and received in evidence.)

8 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant was  
9 a medical officer. He went to Kuching in November,  
10 1942 and in June was transferred to camp hospital.  
11 (Attention is drawn to the fact that document says  
12 June, 1942, but this must be a misprint for 1943.)  
13 This hospital had to serve a population of 2000.  
14 It was most inadequate. There were hardly any  
15 medical or surgical supplies. In the dysentery hut  
16 74 patients lay on the ground covered only by pieces  
17 of sacking. Deaths were caused by deficiency  
18 diseases. 580 died between 1 January 1945 and 31  
19 August 1945. Bashings of prisoners took place at  
20 the rate of ten a day. Japanese Doctor YAMAMOTO  
21 personally bashed and kicked deponent and other  
22 medical officers including a woman medical officer.  
23 Propaganda photographs falsifying conditions were  
24 taken. Thus a load of bananas were brought into  
25 camp, photographed and then removed from the camp.



1 Prosecution document No. 5451 is record  
2 of evidence given by Lieutenant Colonel Neville  
3 Howard Morgan, Commanding Officer of 2/12 Australian  
4 Field Ambulance. I tender this document for identi-  
5 fication and the marked excerpts in evidence.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

7 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
8 No. 5451 will receive exhibit No. 1675 for identifi-  
9 cation only; the marked excerpts therefrom bearing  
10 the same document number, exhibit 1675-A.

11 (Whereupon, the document above  
12 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
13 No. 1675 for identification only; the excerpts  
14 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
15 No. 1675-A and received in evidence.)

16 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Of this document  
17 I will read the examination in chief:

18 "I was in charge of the medical team that  
19 went to Kuching in September to attend to the PWs  
20 and internees. I first visited the camp on the  
21 morning of the 8th. In the Australian camp all  
22 the officers and other ranks therein were suffering  
23 from general malnutrition. In the British other ranks  
24 camp about 250 cases were stretcher cases of whom 100  
25 were suffering from a degree of malnutrition which we

1 refer to in future as famine edema which was likely  
2 to bring about their death within a fortnight. In  
3 the male internees camp a severe degree of mal-  
4 nutrition was also found. The Dutch, the Indians,  
5 the Priests, the British officers were all suffering  
6 from a degree of malnutrition -- the women and child-  
7 ren were in fairly good condition. Approximately  
8 four personnel in the camp were dying each day when  
9 I came in. After Major Hudson and I commenced the  
10 resuscitation which was used on these people a total  
11 of not more than fourteen further deaths occurred.  
12 Of those who did die, several had cancer and several  
13 tuberculosis. That is to say, we were able to save  
14 all but four cases of famine edema. I observed  
15 Japanese guards on point duty. All the Japanese I  
16 saw were well nourished. The camp was still being  
17 run as a PW camp, camp commandant Colonel SUGA still  
18 exercised his command over all the PWs. When I  
19 came in there the Japanese Civilian Hospital in  
20 Kuching was functioning for some PWs and Internees.  
21 A total of 39 only patients were housed therein. Two  
22 Australian medical officers and a polyglot lot of  
23 medical orderlies were working there. In the PW camp  
24 two or three buildings were used as camp hospital.  
25 This housed thirty to forty patients of all national-



1 ities. In the British camp about 250 patients  
2 were lying in the ordinary compound huts with only  
3 one medical officer, Colonel King, 100 or so of them  
4 expected to die within the fortnight. Very few of  
5 them were on mattresses, a sort of floor boards  
6 with a blanket or something underneath being the  
7 stock hospital bed. Their main article of bedclothes  
8 appeared to be parachutes. Of the dressing on their  
9 ulcers a number had new Japanese dressings and a  
10 great number old rags. Medical stores there were  
11 in very short supply -- surgical instruments almost  
12 none. Several demands for instruments were made on  
13 me immediately by the O.C. of the camp hospital. The  
14 men's clothings, patients and otherwise was in a very  
15 poor condition but they saved it by wearing loin  
16 cloths as much as possible. No member of the PW  
17 camp would be classified as fit for any kind of  
18 work by ordinary Australian medical standards. We  
19 evacuated sick two-thirds of the camp. Famine edema  
20 is a disease which is caused by conditions of semi-  
21 starvation operating over a period of months. I will  
22 draw the inference that had those conditions continued  
23 to operate for a sufficiently long period unstated  
24 that nobody would have survived in the whole camp.  
25 I expect at least fifty would have died within the

1 next fortnight. And a greater number, say about  
2 70 or 100, within the next six weeks under their  
3 then present conditions."

4 Prosecution document No. 5294 is an affi-  
5 davit made by Lieutenant Colonel John Linton Treloar  
6 of Australian Military Forces. I tender it for  
7 identification and the marked excerpts therefrom in  
8 evidence.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

10 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
11 No. 5294 will receive exhibit No. 1676 for identifi-  
12 cation only; the marked excerpts therefrom bearing  
13 the same document number will receive exhibit No.  
14 1676-A.

15 (Whereupon, the document above  
16 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
17 No. 1676 for identification only; the excerpts  
18 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
19 No. 1676-A and received in evidence.)

20 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I would now tender  
21 prosecution document No. 5294-B. They are a number  
22 of photographs identified by the previous exhibit.  
23 I would ask that they be marked as 1676-B.

24 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted.

25 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document



1 being a part of document No. 5294 will be given  
2 exhibit No. 1676-B.

3 (Whereupon, the photographs above  
4 referred to were marked prosecution's  
5 exhibit No. 1676-B and received in evidence.)

6 LIEUT. COLONEL MORFANE: I wish to point  
7 out to the Tribunal that certain of these photo-  
8 graphs relate to prisoners of war and others in  
9 Borneo, while others relate to prisoners of war in  
10 Ambon. When the Ambon section of this phase comes  
11 on I will refer the Tribunal back to this exhibit.

12 This concludes the section relating to  
13 Sarawak and North British Borneo.

14 If the Tribunal pleases, I now propose to  
15 call Sister Bullwinkel.  
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BULLWINKEL

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1 S I S T E R V I V I E N B U L L W I N K E L, A.A.N.S.,

2 called as a witness on behalf of the prosecution,

3 being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

4 DIRECT EXAMINATION

5 BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE:

6 Q Your name is Vivien Bullwinkel; you are a  
7 Captain in the Australian Army Nursing Service; and  
8 you reside at 25 Blyth Street, Fullaiton, Adelaide,  
9 South Australia?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Early in February of 1942, you were on the  
12 Staff of the 13th Australia General Hospital at Singa-  
13 pore?

14 A Yes.

15 Q What happened on Thursday, the 12th of February?

16 A On Thursday, the 12th of February, 1942,  
17 sixty-five Australian Army Nursing Sisters with about  
18 two hundred women and children and a few elderly men  
19 were evacuated from Singapore on a small ship, the  
20 Vyner Brook.21 Q Were you one of the party of Australian  
22 Nursing Sisters?

23 A Yes, I was in that party.

24 Q Other than the Sisters, were there any  
25 service personnel among the passengers on that ship?

A No.



BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 Q Now, will you tell the Tribunal what  
2 happened at about 2 p. m., on Saturday, the 14th of  
3 February?

4 A On Saturday, the 14th of February, at about  
5 two o'clock in the afternoon, we were in the Banka  
6 Straits, when three Japanese airplanes flew over and  
7 bombed the ship and machine-gunned the lifeboats. The  
8 ship commenced to sink, and the order was given to  
9 abandon ship. The civilian women went over when the  
10 lifeboats had been lowered, and after they had left  
11 the ship we had been given the order to follow. All  
12 but two of the lifeboats sunk. I, with twelve other  
13 nurses, jumped out the side of the ship and swam to  
14 a lifeboat which was sinking. There were three  
15 civilians and a ship's officer ~~also~~ clinging to the ship,  
16 to this boat. We drifted for about eight hours, and we  
17 landed at Banka Island at about half-past ten Saturday  
18 night.

19 Q I just want to make this clear, Sister.  
20 There is no suggestion that any of the lifeboats  
21 were machine-gunned while out in the water?

22 A No, the machine-gunning was done whilst the  
23 attack was on.

24 Q Now, when you arrived at Banka Island, what  
25 did you find then?

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1           A    We found that the two lifeboats that had not  
2 sunk had already beached, which had brought between  
3 thirty and forty women and children and about thirty  
4 men of the ship's crew.

5           Q    Were there any Nursing Sisters among the  
6 people on those two lifeboats?

7           A    Yes, there were about ten Nursing Sisters  
8 amongst that party.

9           Q    Then coming to next morning, Sunday, the  
10 15th of February, what happened?

11          A    A party, consisting of the ship's officer,  
12 several civilian women and nurses, went to a small  
13 native village to endeavor to get some help for the  
14 wounded. We were refused help and told that the  
15 Japanese had taken that island. We returned to the  
16 party and told them that the Japanese were now in  
17 possession of Banka Island.

18               That night, we saw a ship in Banka Straits  
19 being shelled, and two hours later -- about two hours  
20 after we had witnessed the shelling, a lifeboat arrived  
21 on the beach with twenty to twenty-five Englishmen  
22 in it. The next morning, Monday, we all decided that  
23 the only thing to do was to give ourselves up. A  
24 ship's officer went across Muntek in order to bring  
25 back a Japanese party to take us prisoners. While he



BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 was away the matron who was with us organized the  
2 civilian women and children and sent them off in a  
3 party toward Muntek in charge of a Chinese doctor.

4 At about ten o'clock in the morning, Mr.  
5 Sedgman, the ship's officer, returned with a party  
6 of fifteen Japanese in charge of an officer. The men  
7 were put in one group, the remaining group and the  
8 twenty Army Sisters and one civilian were put in another  
9 group. Half of the men were marched down the beach  
10 behind a headland. They returned about ten or fifteen  
11 minutes later and marched the second half of the men  
12 down. After the second party had gone we heard several  
13 shots. When the Japanese returned they came cleaning  
14 their rifles and their bayonets.

15 Q Just one moment, Sister. At that time who  
16 was left on the beach?

17 A There were twenty-two Army Sisters, one  
18 civilian, and about ten or twelve stretcher cases that  
19 had been wounded in the bombing of our ship and the  
20 shelling of the other one. When they had finished  
21 cleaning their rifles and bayonets, then they ordered  
22 the twenty-three of us to march into the sea. We had  
23 gone a few yards into the water when they commenced  
24 to machine-gun from behind. I saw the girls fall one  
25 after the other, when I was hit. The bullet that hit

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 me struck me in the back at about waist level and  
2 passed straight through. It knocked me over, and  
3 the waves brought me in to the edge of the water. I  
4 continued to lie there for ten or fifteen minutes, and  
5 then I sat up and looked around, and the Japanese party  
6 had disappeared. I then took myself up into the jungle  
7 and became unconscious.

8 Q Stepping there, Sister, before you went up  
9 into the jungle did you see any bodies washed up on  
10 the beach?

11 A Yes, there were quite a number of bodies  
12 that had been washed up on the beach at the same time  
13 that I had.

14 Q Did you notice any of the stretcher cases  
15 that had been on the beach previously?

16 A No, I did not notice them at this point.

17 Q Did you see anyone arrive at that time?

18 A No, not at that time.

19 Q Now, you have told us that you dragged your-  
20 self into the jungle and lost consciousness. What  
21 happened next?

22 THE PRESIDENT: Is this a convenient break?

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Yes, sir.

24 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen  
25 minutes.



BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

13,459

1                   Whereupon, at 1445, a recess was  
2                   taken until 1500, after which the proceed-  
3                   ings were resumed as follows:)  
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International  
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.  
3 BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE (Continued):  
4

5 Q Before the recess, you told us that you  
6 dragged yourself into the jungle and there lost  
7 consciousness. What happened then?

8 A When I regained consciousness, I decided to  
9 come down to the beach in order to get a drink. On  
10 my way to the fresh water spring that was there, a  
11 voice or somebody spoke to me. On looking around, I  
12 found that it was an Englishman who had joined the  
13 party on the Sunday night. He was one of the stretcher  
14 cases and he had been bayoneted by the same party of  
15 Japanese that had shot the girls on Monday morning.

16 Q How did you find that out?

17 A He told me that himself.

18 Q Did he tell you anything about the other  
19 wounded, the other stretcher cases?

20 A Only that they had been bayoneted the same  
21 was that he had been, and they had all been left for  
22 dead, he included.

23 Q That would be after you and the other sisters  
24 had been shot?

25 A Yes, because I did not see them bayoneting  
the stretcher cases.



BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 Q Did he tell you what day it was?

2 A Yes, he said the day was Wednesday.

3 Q You had been unconscious, then, from Monday to  
4 Wednesday?

5 A Yes.

6 Q Did you see the dead bodies of the stretcher  
7 cases on the beach then?

8 A Yes, I saw them on the Wednesday.

9 Q What was the man's name?

10 A Private Kingsley.

11 Q What condition was he in?

12 A He was a very sick man.

13 Q What did you do then?

14 A I managed to get him up into the jungle, and  
15 I then went into the village that I had been into on  
16 the previous Sunday. The native women gave me some  
17 food which I took back to the beach. With the food  
18 that they had given me and the fresh water that was  
19 available, we lived on that until he was strong enough  
20 to walk again. We decided to give ourselves up again.

21 Q How many trips to the village did you make  
22 for food while you had Kingsley as a patient?

23 A On two or three occasions I went into the  
24 village.

25 Q And how long was it after the shooting on the

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 Monday that you and Kingsley decided to give yourselves  
2 up again?

3 A About twelve days.

4 Q Did you see any other survivors at that time  
5 from the massacre?

6 A No, I didn't see any survivors at that time.

7 Q Well, what happened next?

8 A We started off to reach Muntok, and on our  
9 way across we were overtaken by a car in which there  
10 was a Japanese naval officer and a Japanese soldier.  
11 We were told to get into the car and we were taken to  
12 naval headquarters, where we were questioned, and then  
13 we were sent around to the coolie lines where there  
14 were other prisoners.

15 Q Did you say anything as to what happened on  
16 the beach to the people who questioned you?

17 A No, we did not mention about what had happened  
18 on the beach.

19 Q And what date was this that you went to the  
20 coolie lines?

21 A It was the 28th of February.

22 Q Would you tell the Tribunal why the sisters  
23 remained on the beach when the other party of women  
24 was sent out towards Muntok?

25 A It was decided that we should remain behind to



1 help carry the stretcher cases as there were between  
2 twelve and fifteen, and quite a number of the other  
3 party had leg and arm injuries.

4 Q When you were in the coolie lines, did you  
5 hear anything as to what happened to the two batches  
6 of twenty-five men that had been marched around the  
7 headland on the Monday morning?

8 A I was told that there were two men who had  
9 survived. They had been marched away with the second  
10 party and the Japanese party had commenced bayoneting  
11 the men when four or five of them made a break and  
12 dashed into the sea. They were shot at and these two  
13 men were the two who managed to get away.

14 Q Did they say anything as to what had happened  
15 to the first party of twenty-five?

16 A Only that there was evidence of the first  
17 party having been bayoneted.

18 Q And what had happened to these two sur-  
19 vivors then?

20 A They had swam out to sea for some time and  
21 then on coming back to land they went into the  
22 jungle and lived in the jungle for about a week.

23 Q And what did they do then?

24 A They then gave themselves up and were taken  
25 to the coolie lines in Muntok.

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 Q What ration did you receive at the coolie  
2 lines at Muntok?

3 A A handful of rice twice a day and a drink  
4 of tea at six o'clock at night.

5 Q What happened on the 2nd of March 1942?

6 A On the 2nd of March 1942 two hundred  
7 women and children were taken across to Sumatra,  
8 to Palembang.

9 Q Were any of the sisters from the Vyner  
10 Brook in that party?

11 A Yes, there were 32 sisters.  
12  
13  
14  
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BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 Q Had any of these survived the particular  
2 massacre you were in?

3 A No.

4 Q Well, where did you go to at Palembang?

5 A We were taken to a camp which consisted  
6 of fourteen houses and was known as the Irene Lines  
7 camp.

8 Q How many women and children were accommodated  
9 there altogether?

10 A There were five hundred women and children  
11 accommodated in these fourteen houses.

12 Q And how long did you remain in the Irene  
13 Lines houses?

14 A We were there for eighteen months.

15 Q Well, now, how many people were accommodated  
16 in each house?

17 A An average of forty people to each house,  
18 which was a four-roomed bungalow meant for four  
19 people.

20 Q What have you to say about the sanitation?

21 A The sanitation was appalling. The septic  
22 tanks which were made at these bungalows to accom-  
23 modate four could not cope with the greater party.  
24 The septic tanks would overflow into the drains  
25 running alongside the houses and then into the

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 open drains that were in the street.

2 Q With regard to medical supplies, what have  
3 you to say?

4 A We received no medical supplies, and it was  
5 six months before we could ever get any of our sick  
6 patients into the hospital in the town.

7 Q What sick did you have during this time?

8 A Dysentery was what we had to put up with  
9 mainly in this camp and they were nursed in a small  
10 garage and their own homes.

11 Q Could you say what number of cases you had  
12 during this six months?

13 A We had at least fifty.

14 Q Did you make any requests for medical  
15 supplies?

16 A Yes, we made repeated requests for medical  
17 supplies.

18 Q To the Japanese?

19 A Yes, the Japanese themselves.

20 Q Well, now, what happened in September of  
21 1943?

22 A In September '43 we were sent to another  
23 camp about a quarter of a mile away from where we  
24 had been. This camp was known as the men's civilian  
25 camp and it consisted of bamboo huts which accom-



BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

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21 1943?

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23 camp about a quarter of a mile away from where we  
24 had been. This camp was known as the men's civilian  
25 camp and it consisted of bamboo huts which accom-

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 modated fifty to sixty people.

2 Q What space was there per person?

3 A We had a bed space of 26 inches wide by  
4 6 feet in length for ourselves and any of our  
5 belongings.

6 Q Did you receive any medical supplies here?

7 A No, we received no medical supplies.

8 Q What did the food ration consist of?

9 A The rice was gradually cut down over a  
10 period of several months until in the end we were  
11 only having one cup of uncooked rice per person per  
12 day.

13 Q What was the position with regard to work?

14 A In this camp we had only our camp duties  
15 to do until April '44, when there was a change of  
16 administration at the camp. In April the army took  
17 charge of the camp from the civil administration  
18 and we were then forced to go out and till the land  
19 in order to plant potatoes. Everybody had to go  
20 out on those working parties. The sick were allowed  
21 to work shorter hours. We had no water in this camp  
22 other than what we could obtain from four wells.  
23 During the dry season the wells were dry, which  
24 means every drop of water that was used in the  
25 camp and for the gardens had to be carried about



BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

a quarter of a mile down the road from the hydrant.

1 We would be stood up in lines waiting to go to  
2 the hydrant for water and would be kept there for  
3 more than an hour and a half at times, waiting in  
4 the hot sun. Then we were eventually allowed to  
5 go we would have to carry the water first of all to  
6 the Japanese houses for their bathing, then for  
7 their kitchen purposes, and then for the large  
8 gardens that we had planted. Sometimes the guards  
9 allowed us to carry a little fresh water for our  
10 own kitchen purposes. And very seldom were we ever  
11 allowed to carry any for our own bathing purposes.  
12 We were all on a ration of one and one-half pints  
13 of water for bathing purposes and washing of  
14 clothes.  
15

16 Q What were the sanitary conditions in this  
17 camp?

18 A They were also frightful. The septic  
19 tanks, once again, would drain -- overflow and  
20 drain -- overflow into a drain surrounding the  
21 entire camp.

22 C And with regard to gardening, what did you  
23 have to do apart from hoeing the ground?

24 A After hoeing the ground we would have to  
25 plant the potatoes and then see that they were kept

BULL"INKEL

DIRECT

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1 watered every day.

2 Q And this carrying of water, what did you use  
3 for carrying it?

4 A Buckets that had been brought into the camp  
5 by the Dutch people who had been interned.

6 Q And how many were in this camp?

7 A There had been between five hundred and  
8 six hundred people in this camp.

9 Q How did the Japanese treat you?

10 A There were many instances of face slapping  
11 and people being stood in the sun. We had to bow  
12 to the Japanese and to their Indonesian guards; and  
13 failure to do this resulted in the person having  
14 their face slapped or punched.

15 Q And did you see any bad results of this  
16 treatment?

17 A One woman had several teeth knocked out and  
18 had red marks upon her face for several days after.

19 Q How long were you in this camp altogether?

20 A We were in this camp for about twelve months.

21 Q How many deaths took place while you were there?

22 A There had been about twenty deaths in that  
23 camp.

24 Q And from what causes?

25 A From malnutrition and dysentery mainly.



BULLWINKLE

DIRECT

Q Now, in October, 1944, what happened?

A In October, 1944, we were moved from Palembang to Banka Island.

Q How many of you?

A About four hundred and fifty of us.

Q And what was your condition?

A We were all very much weaker than we had been twelve months previously; and we had to load our own supplies from the train onto the ship.

Q Well, then, where did you camp -- when did you get to Banka Island?

A It only being -- it was a two-day trip from Palembang. We were out there two days afterwards.

Q And where did you camp there?

A It was a new camp that had just been built and really hadn't no particular name.

Q What was the accommodation there?

A They were large bamboo and atap huts.

Q What was your health like while you were in that area?

A The camp was situated in a malarial area, and it was also a fever known as Banka Island fever that was very prevalent. From the malaria and Banka Island fever we had over a hundred and fifty deaths.

Q In what period?

BULLWINKLE

DIRECT

1 A We were in this camp for six months.

2 Q And what work did you do there?

3 A Our work consisted in looking after our  
4 own sick and digging the graves. There was always  
5 seventy-five per cent of the camp sick.

6 Q What medical supplies did you have?

7 A We received an inadequate supply of quinine  
8 bark.

9 Q Anything else?

10 A Not in the way of medical supplies.

11 Q What about food, what did that consist of?

12 A We were still on our small ration of rice,  
13 very little vegetables; in fact, there were weeks  
14 when it was rice only. On several occasions fish  
15 was brought into the camp but was allowed to stand  
16 in the sun until it was bad before it was issued to  
17 us.

18 Q Apart from your four hundred and fifty  
19 people, were there any other people that went to  
20 that camp while you were there?

21 A Yes. There were about two hundred women  
22 who joined us from the camp from Bencoo'len.

23 Q Well, now, in April, 1945, what happened?

24 A In April of 1945 we were moved from Banka  
25 Island back to Sumatra to a place called Lubukling'au.



BULLWINKLE

DIRECT

1 Q How many of you?

2 A About five hundred in batches of three.

3 Q Was Sister James on your ship?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Well, now, when you landed on the Sumatra  
6 mainland from the ship, what happened?

7 A When we disembarked, we were then entrained  
8 and kept on the train overnight. We traveled all  
9 the next day and were still kept on the train the  
10 following night. On this trip twelve of the women  
11 died.

12 Q That is in your third of the batch alone,  
13 is it?

14 A Yes, those twelve women died just in the  
15 section that went across that I was with.

16 Q Now what food did you have on the ship and  
17 train journey?

18 A We had very little food, which was rice,  
19 and we only had enough water or the amount of water  
20 that we could carry ourselves.

21 Q Were you in a party of sick people only, or  
22 did you have the healthy ones there too?

23 A It was the hospital moving plus about a  
24 hundred and fifty of the sick who were in the camp.

25 Q Were the sick in a physical condition to be

BULLWINKLE

DIRECT

1 moved?

2 A The hospital cases, no.

3 Q Well, then, on arrival at Lubukling'au,  
4 what did you find?

5 A We found that the camp consisted of old  
6 atap buildings which leaked very badly; and when  
7 it rained, your bedding and everything you possessed  
8 was always wet.

9 Q Did it rain frequently?

10 A Yes. We were there during the wet season.

11 Q And what was the hospital accommodation like?

12 A The hospital accommodation was in the same  
13 condition as the huts of the camp. Sick patients  
14 just lay in the rain when it rained.

15 Q What medical supplies did you have?

16 A Only the quinine bark that was given to us  
17 again.

18 Q Was that effective for the cure of malaria?

19 A No, and it always gave a form of diarrhea  
20 to all those that took it.

21 Q What sickness were the patients suffering  
22 from?

23 A From malaria and beri-beri.

24 Q And did that also affect the sisters?

25 A Yes. Everybody in the camp suffered from it



BULLWINKLE

DIRECT

in some degree.

1 Q Well, now, how many died in that camp?

2 A There were over -- just over fifty approxi-  
3 mately.

4 Q Over what period?

5 A Six months.

6 Q What did your food consist of there?

7 A A small amount of rice and a few vegetables.

8 Q Well, then, coming to the twenty-fourth of  
9 August, 1945, what happened on that date?

10 A On the twenty-fourth the camp commandant,  
11 Captain SEKI, told us the war was over. The next  
12 day we were given dozens of bottles of quinine  
13 tablets. We were given disinfectants and ointments;  
14 and we were given tins and tins of butter per person;  
15 and they also sent in local anesthetics, enough for  
16 major operations.

17 Q Had you any anesthetics previously?

18 A No, we had no local anesthetics previously.  
19 If there were any teeth or minor operations, the  
20 removing had to be done without.

21 Q What about food?

22 A Yes, we were given lots of fresh vegetables  
23 and fresh fruit.

24 Q Now, during the period that you were in  
25

BULLWINKLE

DIRECT

1 the various prison camps, did you receive any Red  
2 Cross parcels?

3 A The only Red Cross parcels we saw were in  
4 August, 1944, when we were given a portion of the  
5 consignment that had arrived.

6 Q Do you know what happened to the rest of  
7 that consignment?

8 A When we were in the Japanese houses filling  
9 their baths and tanks, we would see evidence of  
10 tins and packets of cigarettes marked "American."

11 Q Well, now, were you ever visited by the  
12 protecting power, a representative of the protecting  
13 power?

14 A We had several visits from high officials,  
15 and we also were visited by what we were told was  
16 a representative -- I have forgotten now. He was  
17 in civilian clothes.

18 Q What nationality were the people you were  
19 referring to?

20 A Japanese.

21 Q Were you ever visited by any representatives  
22 of Switzerland?

23 A No.

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: That completes the  
25 examination-in-chief, if it please the Tribunal.



## BULLWINKLE

1 THE PRESIDENT: What attention did your  
wound get after you had given yourself up?

2 THE WITNESS: I did not get any.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Did the Japanese know about it?

4 THE WITNESS: No, I did not tell them about it.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

6 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, there will be no  
7 cross-examination of Sister Nurse Bullwinkle.

8 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you are a model witness,  
9 Sister Bullwinkle. You have given your evidence  
10 faultlessly.

11 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: May the witness be  
12 excused from further attendance on the usual terms?

13 THE PRESIDENT: She is excused on the usual  
14 terms.

15 (Whereupon, the witness was excused.)

16 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: If the Tribunal  
17 pleases, Lieutenant Colonel Damste will continue the  
18 prosecution's case.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.

20 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mr. President and  
21 Members of the Tribunal: This phase of the prose-  
22 cution comprises the areas: Dutch Borneo, Java,  
23 Sumatra, Timor, and Lesser Sunda Islands and Celebes.

24 With the Court's permission, I prefer to  
25

1 pronounce Dutch names in the Dutch way and the  
2 geographical names in the Malay way.

3 In any case where there is only a certified  
4 copy of a document introduced, this is due to the  
5 fact that the original document is not available in  
6 Tokyo, because it is wanted by the Netherlands,  
7 Netherlands Indies or other Government, of whose  
8 official records it is a part, for reasons of pros-  
9 ecution in the home country, or for other official  
10 purpose.

11 Before giving individual synopses of each  
12 of the seven areas into which the Netherlands Indies  
13 has been roughly divided for reasons of convenience  
14 for this trial, the Prosecution desires to draw  
15 the Court's attention to some facts and circumstances  
16 of a more general character, most of which these  
17 areas have in common. This is in order to prevent  
18 repetition.

19 1. The Royal Netherlands Indies Army,  
20 mainly concentrated on the island of Java, surrendered  
21 on March 9th, 1942. This surrender was followed by  
22 that of the other Allied Forces then present in this  
23 theater, comprising some eight thousand, most of them  
24 Australian and British, some American, New Zealand  
25 and Canadian. As has been stated by Brigadier



1 BLACKBURN, V. C., when giving testimony on 29 November  
2 and 2 December 1946, all these troops were made  
3 prisoners of war.

4 The Netherlands Indies Army consisted only  
5 partly of Dutch troops, most of whom were civilians,  
6 members of militia and "landstorm" (territorial  
7 army), including homeguards. These Dutch troops,  
8 amounting to about 37,000 prisoners of war died.  
9 These facts appear in prosecution document 5737,  
10 which is an approximative calculation by the Head  
11 of the Netherlands Indies Government Office for  
12 Displaced Persons.

13 The prosecution enters this document No. 5737  
14 as an exhibit.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

16 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document  
17 No. 5737 will receive exhibit No. 1677.

18 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
19 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
20 No. 1677 and received in evidence.)

21 From the statement of the witness Major  
22 De Weerd, as given on 6 December 1946, page 3, the  
23 official Japanese returns give a higher number. The  
24 other Allied prisoners of war were mostly confined  
25 in the same camps together with the Dutch and were

1 also scattered all over the Japanese controlled  
2 areas.

3 The Japanese treated the prisoners of war  
4 in the Netherlands Indies in the same way as has  
5 already been shown in the case of the areas Singapore,  
6 Malaya, Burma, Thailand, Hongkong, Andamans and  
7 Nicobars, Formosa, and Hainan. In the meantime  
8 they made the world believe that being a prisoner  
9 of war in their hands was a privilege, as appears  
10 from prosecution document 5771, which is a letter  
11 dated Tokyo, 8th of September, 1942, of the Gaimusho  
12 to the Swedish Minister in Tokyo who was in charge  
13 of Dutch interests. In this letter the Japanese  
14 Government point out that the Governor General of  
15 the Netherlands Indies was given the benefit of being  
16 treated as a prisoner of war and not as a mere  
17 civilian.

18 I prefer, with the Court's permission, to  
19 read the second part of the document.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you have not entered  
21 it yet.

22 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I tender this document  
23 5771 in evidence.

24 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

25 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document



No. 5771 will receive exhibit No. 1678.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1678 and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I will read the second paragraph.

"It is an act of grace to accord the treatment of a prisoner of war to a subject or a citizen of an enemy country. The Japanese Government now note that the Netherlands authorities in London have expressed their intention that they do not require for Mr. Starkenborgh the treatment as a prisoner of war. The Japanese Government, therefore, consider themselves to be at liberty to cease at any time to treat him as a prisoner of war, but deal with him as an ordinary internee together with other nationals of enemy countries whose liberation is deemed to be detrimental to this country."

THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn until half-past nine Monday morning.

(Whereupon, at 1600, an adjournment was taken until Monday, 23 December, 1946, at 0930.)

- - - -